

Summit talks continue after 'friendly' day

Mr Heath and Mr Lynch talked even hours in a "relaxed, friendly, and very businesslike" meeting at Chequers yesterday. Death toll in the Ulster troubles stood at 100.

The latest victim was a 14-year-old Londonderry girl, caught in a crossfire between snipers and army during a battle which ended the throwing of gelignite at soldiers.

Chequers talks - which Mr Heath, the Home Secretary, and Mr Douglas-Home, the Foreign

Secretary, joined during lunch - will be resumed today. This is taken as a sign that neither Prime Minister is finding the meeting useless.

In Belfast, 23,000 men and women left work in major industrial plants to attend a meeting organised by the newly-formed Loyalist Workers' Movement. Fiery speeches were made by Mr William Craig, the former Minister of Home Affairs, and by the Rev Ian Paisley, who were loudly cheered for criticisms of present Government policies.

Protestant workers' huge demonstration

By SIMON WINCHESTER and DEEKE BROWN

"greater flexibility" in an attempt to defeat the terrorists. Mr Faulkner, he said, had told him that UDR soldiers might possibly now be used to guard factories and business premises as well as the so-called key points - power stations, dams, and pipelines - for which they are now responsible.

But this small crumb of comfort did little to pacify the great crowd of loyalists when Mr Faulkner reported to them at the rally, which was held in a park near the Short Brothers aircraft factory. The big cheers of the afternoon - which undoubtedly drifted, helped by a favourable southerly wind, across to the intercom on HMS Malvern, Mr Craig, who were reserved for the more extreme statements and promises from the platform.

There were wild scenes of cheering and delight when Mr Paisley announced the formation of a new Civilian Defence Corps, a common desire to have to be dislodged from the streets "with lead bullets, not rubber ones."

During the meeting, which was held in the presence of a handful of isolated incidents which might suggest that

the temper of the Ulster loyalist is running higher than the Government and the army may care to think. One man in the crowd pulled a pistol out of his pocket to show his mates around him. He had acquired it, he said, "just in case."

The two reporters were attacked by a crowd - something that has not happened other than during riots, since the big Paisleyite demonstration at Armagh in November, 1969. One, a cameraman from London, had his wallet taken from him and £10 extracted "for the funds".

Another civilian is believed to have been injured during the bomb and shooting incident. The girl's death was the sixteenth in Ulster this year.

There was some confusion over exactly who had shot the girl. The army said last night that three shooting incidents took place around 6.30 p.m. and in one a man was hit by a bullet. He fell, was dragged away by a crowd, and was believed to have been taken away in a car.

But it was after this incident that the body of the girl was found, and Bogsideers are assuming that the army shot a woman and not a man in the earlier incident.

A small crowd stoned troops outside the Londonderry court house where John Hulme and Ivan Cooper, the two Stormont Opposition MPs, faced charges under Regulation 39 of the Special Powers Act alleging that they had failed to move on the command of a soldier during a Bogside demonstration last month. Both men pleaded not guilty and their case was adjourned last night.

A soldier was hurt by a burst of machine-gun fire in Easter Street off the Crumlin Road in Belfast yesterday afternoon. He was hit in the shoulder and taken to hospital. Troops returned after the incident but there were no reports of civilian casualties.

The funeral of Angela Gallagher, the Catholic infant of 17 months killed by a stray sniper's bullet last week drew a large crowd of spectators as it passed along the Falls Road in Belfast yesterday afternoon.

MPs in court, page 5

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By PETER RODGERS

normally senior or recent graduates. "It's a sort of work study programme for budding experts in marketing, finance, and accounting," "Fortune" says. "Collegiate grass and hash dealers are astute entrepreneurs."

Turnover on the campus is about £40,000 a month, and it is doing for aspiring business men what the campus newspaper does for journalists. Instead of merely providing fun, it gives solid, practical experience for those entering the real world.

The chain starts with the wholesaler who buys marijuana in New York. He is buying and selling large quantities and his profit margins are enormous, "Fortune" says, but he is much more likely to get arrested. He is often a

heroin or cocaine addict. Wholesalers sell to dealers who are financed by the investors. These are usually wealthy students who do not want to get involved with the day-to-day running of the business. In some deals, they back a distributor for one transaction, getting an easy profit of 10 to 50 per cent in a short time. Another move is to advance cash at a fixed rate of interest for a specified period, "Fortune" says.

Like good capitalists everywhere - including their parents, more than likely - investors try to reduce the risks of loss to almost nothing by working only with their friends. Their backing helps the distributor because the extra working capital puts him in a better bargaining position with his wholesalers. At the bottom of the chain

are the retailers, the leg men of the business, who sell inside their own circle of friends, avoiding authority and the uneasy risk of competition. The old suspense and intrigue of the drug pusher appear to have gone.

As in any consumer goods business, trade is seasonal and so are prices - especially before examinations. "Fortune" says that most students expect to leave the business after college although they will still be consumers. One senior had obviously been the stories about tobacco companies registering trade names for marijuana. "If it's legalised I'm going to buy in - it's a gold mine," he said.

The campus moneymaking tradition does not stop at drugs because the editor of the campus newspaper was presumably paid for analysing the business for "Fortune."



Girl of 14 is killed

A GIRL, aged 14, was fatally wounded during an exchange of shots between British troops and snipers in the Bogside district of Londonderry last night.

The dead girl was Annette McGilgan, a pupil at St Cecilia's School, Greggan, Londonderry, who had been sent home early yesterday because of a bomb scare at the school.

Local residents claimed that the army began the shooting but an army spokesman said three sniper shots were fired first. Soldiers fired three shots in return. It is not known if the fatal bullet was fired by terrorists or soldiers.

The gun battle began in the Abbey Street area shortly after gelignite and nail bombs were thrown at troops. More than an hour before the incident, stoning of troops was reported in two parts of the Bogside. The stoning, mainly by children, built up into a near riot. Soldiers fired CS gas to disperse the crowd.

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Mikardo upsets TUC pro-marketeers

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

Mr Ian Mikardo, the Labour Party chairman, shocked and angered the Common Market minority at the TUC's nine hundred and third conference yesterday when he exploited his fraternal address - traditionally a noncontroversial occasion to slam into the movement's "Eurofanatics" for their dedication to the EEC.

Lord Cooper, the TUC chairman, who is a pro-marketeer himself, was obviously a little put out by the very long polemic Mr Mikardo delivered. "It seems you can't keep a good man down," he remarked sarcastically as the Labour chairman drew to a close.

Lord Cooper then told the conference: "We don't discuss this country and the EEC until Wednesday," adding: "He has done a good job for somebody."

Mr Mikardo's remarks were a strange blend of Left-wing anti-trendy prejudice - people who acquired their first-hand knowledge of manufacturing in the conference room at the Treasury, or the dining room at the Reform Club, or the lecture room at the London School of Economics or the salon bar at El Vino's in Fleet Street - came in for much ritual abuse - and a rather detailed, rather academic economic explanation why entering Europe is not automatically going to be good for us.

"You'll have to look very hard to find any evidence that technical cooperation in the Common Market has produced more advanced products than those of other countries," he concluded. "The best textile machinery in Europe is made not in the Common Market but in a lachrymose little island called Switzerland, and the best power plants in the Soviet Union; the best glassware in

Scania. But it remains to be seen whether, on Thursday, when economic growth is discussed, they will attempt to square their support for the NEDC talks with their firm declaration that they are opposed on principle to incomes policy.

On a voice vote, Congress narrowly rejected a call from several Civil Service unions and Mr Clive Jenkins, of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, to reform the General Council. By now this is almost a ritual demand, and one that is always rejected by the powers that be.

This time, the formula was to end the 19 outdated and illegal electoral groups from which council members are picked. Instead, the reformers want all unions with more than 150,000 members to have a council seat as of right, and smaller unions to come together in federal groups to choose their representatives. In this way the petty bickering, the horse trading, the threats to unions with unfashionable ideas, and the total exclusion of unpopular individuals would go for ever.

But Mr Vic Feather was not having it. In a pedestrian reply he pointed out that the General Council did after its composition from time to time, and he drew attention to the fact that two of the only three unions that would benefit from the automatic council seats were ASTMS and the Civil and Public Services Association. The sponsors of the motion were "pushing their own boat." No doubt there was truth in the accusation. As one speaker said, no one else was likely to do it for them.

In any case the General Council is now to look at the position and will bring its suggestions for change - if any - to Congress next year.

Meanwhile, today the issue of whether the TUC should force members to refuse to register under the Industrial Relations Act, or whether "Strong advice" will suffice, will be put to delegates. It looks like being a closely fought battle.

Peter Jenkins, page 11; Reports from Blackpool, page 7

Rumania defies Russian threat

Vienna, September 6

Rumania's Communist Party today ignored warnings from Moscow and reasserted its belief that no nation should lead the world Communist movement.

The party, in a nine-page joint communiqué ending the visit of a Spanish Communist delegation summarised Rumania's stand. It said "There is no need, in any part of the world, for a leading centre in the Communist movement."

The communiqué was the first official endorsement of a recent statement by President Ceausescu, who denied Russia's right to lead the Communist movement when he spoke at a military school last month.

Rumania is the only Warsaw pact member which disputes Russia's leadership in this way. Last week the Soviet party newspaper, "Pravda," accused the Chinese of "sowing seeds of tension in the Balkans." It urged both Communist and neutral nations to stay clear of Peking's "dangerous influence."

A Chinese military delegation that visited Bucharest last month promised that "the Chinese people and army will fully support the national independence of Rumania."

Although it does not mention Russia or China by name, today's Rumanian statement was clearly a reaction to Moscow's attack on China. Rejecting the Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty for the Kremlin's Communist allies, the Rumanians said: "It is the fundamental international duty of each party to encourage no faction fights in another party."

The Bonn Government is to open a school at Douglas House, Petersham, in Surrey on September 21 for about 120 children aged between five and 10. The classes will be in German. The school will be financed by West Germany, which has already spent £300,000 to buy Douglas House and build temporary classrooms.

Ferry injuries

A British cross-Channel car ferry, the Free Enterprise I, rammed a pier while docking in Calais yesterday, injuring 23 passengers and crew. Eleven people were taken from the ship by ladder and taken to hospital, but not detained. The other passengers had to remain on board for more than five hours until workmen opened a damaged unloading ramp.

Heavy relief

A lump of green ice, about 1ft square, landed in a garden at Addlestone, Surrey, yesterday, tearing off a branch of a tree as it fell. Laboratory tests established that the missile was frozen urine - the result of someone relieving himself at high altitude. "With so many aircraft flying in and out of Heathrow, there isn't much chance of finding out which aircraft it came from," police said.

Surrey's German school

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85 die in air crash

Hamburg, September 6

MORE than 80 people were feared killed, according to police estimates, when a BA Conquest, on a charter flight to Malaga, crashed and caught fire shortly after take-off near here tonight.

One unconfirmed report put the death toll at 85. An eye-witness said two explosions were heard soon after the plane took off.

The pilot apparently tried to make an emergency landing on the autobahn but failed because a bridge was in the way. Other eye witnesses said it broke up in the air.

The aircraft carried seven crew and 114 passengers, mostly German tourists.

Police said several dead bodies had been recovered from the wreckage so far, but there was still no confirmation of the exact number of dead. Initial reports put the number of injured at 36, at least 25 of them in serious condition.

The search for survivors among the wreckage scattered over an area of several square miles went on after dusk had fallen.

Police said the aircraft was operated by a company based in Munich, Pan International, which specialises in reduced rate package tours for young people.

Hundreds of volunteer firemen from the surrounding small towns and villages fought the fire and scoured the area for signs of life.

An official of the airport control tower said the plane was believed to have crashed about five miles from Fuhlsbüttel airport.

It lost radio contact with the tower only a few minutes after take-off.

The West German Transport Minister, Hans Leber, ordered an immediate investigation into the disaster - the first civil air liner crash in West Germany since August, 1968. - Reuter.

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TS 6-1

OVERSEAS NEWS

Nixon gives nation a pep talk for Labour Day

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, September 6

President Nixon, in a Labour Day address this afternoon, assured the world that the United States would not build protective walls to shelter it from fair competition. But the address was essentially for domestic consumption. Mr Nixon said not a word, for instance, about when, or under what circumstances, he would cancel the 10 per cent import surcharge.

The address was primarily a moralistic pep talk to the American worker. The President called on the nation to dedicate itself to the goal of "a new prosperity in peace," and he indicated that the attainment of this goal rested primarily on the effort and sacrifices of the American worker.

'New' Bretton Woods urged

Paris, September 6
Senator Javits of New York (Republican) today called for an international conference to reform the Bretton Woods agreement on which the present international monetary system is based.

He suggested to the 85-nation inter-parliamentary conference here that the Ministerial meeting of the Group of 10 in London next week could usefully reach an agreement in principle on the changes required and perhaps prepare an agenda for such a conference.

US Government officials have been cool about holding a broad international conference until there have been bilateral negotiations on a realignment of world currency values.

Senator Javits said he did not believe the United States would change the dollar price of gold until there is a reform of the monetary system. A modest devaluation of the dollar against gold, raising the price from \$35 an oz, has been widely canvassed as an American contribution to a more equitable alignment of currencies.

In answer to a question Senator Javits said he was not wedded to maintaining the gold price — any change in the rate would require Congress approval.

"But it is my judgment that the United States will not change its price of gold before a reform of the international monetary system. The US Congress will not lend itself to a devaluation of the dollar, but would subscribe to a new monetary system that can be worked out." On the 10 per cent import surcharge he offered an estimate of about a year before it would be dismantled.

In Paris, the Italian Treasury Minister, Signor Ferrari Aggradi, after discussing the world economic crisis with the French Finance Minister, M. Giscard d'Estaing, said that negotiations with the United States on all aspects of the problem were inevitable.

Signor Aggradi, whose Government is believed to be trying to act as a mediator between the French and West German positions within the Common Market, was at one with Senator Javits in saying that the main goal in the present situation was the reform of the international monetary system.

"It would be lacking in realism to expect rapid and spectacular results," he said. But the French Foreign Minister, M. Schumann, warned in a speech that the system of fixed parities and liberalisation of trade was irreplaceable.

To do away with this system would mean anarchy — with underdeveloped nations being the first to suffer, he told the inter-parliamentary union congress.

In Tokyo the Finance Minister, Mr. Mizuta, said he hoped to cut income tax from next January to stimulate the Japanese economy.

Finance Ministry officials have also been told to study the advisability of lowering the discount rate of the Bank of Japan.

In Geneva Russia accused the US of trying to solve its economic problems at the expense of other countries. A new international monetary system controlled by the international community rather than a small number of "wealthy Western nations" was urged by the Soviet delegate, Sergei Shcherbinin, at the US Trade and Development conference board.

— Reuters and UPI

Rio hails Concorde

Rio de Janeiro, September 6
Thousands of Brazilians thronged Rio airport today to cheer Concorde 001 as it touched down for a 12-day sales promotion tour of South America.

The airliner arrived on the second leg of its first transatlantic crossing taking 3hr. 20min. from Cayenne in French Guiana. The chief test pilot, M. Andre Turcat, said he was proud to display this "beautiful machine" here.

Sir Geoffrey Tuttle, vice-

president of the British Aircraft Corporation, told reporters that the British production Concorde, which would be ready in a few weeks, would probably embark on an intercontinental flight next year.

The French were also building another pre-production Concorde which was expected to be ready in six months' time.

M. Henri Ziegler, the president of Aerospatiale which builds Concorde with the S.A.T., said 16 world airlines had 74 options for Concorde three years ago.

the Legend of Black Bees, 5.20-5.44 Teleview, 6.0 Wales Today and Nationwide, 6.45-7.5 Heddidi, 10.10-10.40 Speaking for Myself: Economy, 10.45-11.17 a.m. Weather and Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS (as BBC-1 except) — 6.0-6.45 a.m. Nationwide, Look North, Midlands Today, Look East, Points West, South Today, Spotlight South-west, 10.10-10.40 North: "Thinking Back" — J. B. Priestley, North-west: Decisions, Decisions, North-east: That's an Idea, Midlands: Contact, East Anglia: On Camera, West: As I Recall, South: Just a Way of Life, South-west: Peninsula, 11.17 Regional news.

BBC-2
10.10 a.m. TUC: Industrial Relations Debate, 11.0 Play School, 11.20-12.30 p.m. TUC, 7.5-7.30 p.m. Open University: Science, 7.30 News, 8.0 International Golf: Tony Jacklin v. Arnold Palmer, 8.30 Collector's World: Including The Apocalypse of Angers, and Porcelain Marks, 9.20 Film: "Mildred Pierce" with Joan Crawford, Jack Carson, Zachary Scott, 11.5 News, 11.10 Late Night Line-up.

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ON the evening of July 10, 1968, the French state television service was due to show a Hitchcock thriller, "Au Revoir Georges." At the last moment came an instruction that it must be withdrawn.

The title was too painfully apt for a day which was to see M. Couve de Murville's nomination as Prime Minister and General de Gaulle's resignation to the Republic's reserve "of the man who had served him for 25 years, M. Georges Pompidou, the present President.

Was it with tongues in collective check that the ORTF executives substituted a film called "The Grand Silence"? Pierre Vianson-Ponté, of whose second volume of whose "Histoire de la République Gaullienne" is published today by Fayard, does not tell us.

For compensation, the former political correspondent, now one of the "Le Monde's" assistant editors, provides some new details about an episode of the details of the Gaullienne godhead, which does not redound entirely to the credit of the General, along with indications of the excesses to which political thuggery may resort.

According to M. Vianson-Ponté the General had decided at least as early as 1966 that M. Couve de Murville, a Foreign Minister of Exemplary fidelity, should replace M. Pompidou, who had been Prime Minister since 1962. The project had to be deferred when M. de Murville, no political cam-

panion, failed to be elected for the 7th Arrondissement of Paris in 1967, and did not get a seat until the election of June 1968, when it was hard for any candidate running under Gaullist colours to miss.

The success of that election, by general consent, was chiefly the work of M. Pompidou. De Gaulle was aware of it, and was not pleased. M. Vianson-Ponté suggests he could forgive his Prime Minister for what he considered to be errors committed during the events of May, but could not support the idea of availing his reinstatement to M. Pompidou.

When the latter suggested to the General that it might be wise to change the Government he was pulling the lever for his own execution. A few days later when he had reconsidered the situation and let the General know that he was ready to remain in office if he could be useful he was told, not by the General but by the general secretary of the Elysée, M. Bernard Tricot, that he was too late. The post had been filled since the previous evening.

During M. Pompidou's period

in the wilderness there followed a particularly venomous wave of gossip which linked the name of the former Prime Minister and particularly that of Mme Pompidou, with the scandal surrounding the "Markovic affair," the murder of a young Yugoslav who had been the body-guard of the actor, Alain Delon.

M. and Mme Pompidou were vulnerable to the extent that in their private lives their friends tended to be artists, authors, and actors, rather than more solid citizens. Also, Mme Pompidou was both better dressed and more interested in contemporary movements than the generality of Prime Ministers' ladies, to speak not of Presidents' ladies.

M. Vianson-Ponté finds that the gossip bears all the marks of a carefully-mounted operation of political sabotage but does not venture to identify its author, though he does say that it might have been "a collaborator close to the General, zealous in his service, quick to anticipate his secret thoughts and unspoken wishes, willing to be disclaimed."

General de Gaulle was not over-hasty in helping to scotch the rumours and was credited with murmuring a propos the Markovic affair: "Let the law do its duty."

The sequel was M. Pompidou's statement during his 1969 visit to Rome that when the General retired he would run for the Presidency. De Gaulle regarded the statement as treasonable. It was open rupture, though there was to be one last meeting between the two men when, later in the year, the Markovic affair was once more fanned into sparks.

M. Pompidou and his wife were invited to dinner at the Elysée as the most effective contradiction of the rumours.

"George Pompidou would never again speak to de Gaulle, and would never again see his face," writes M. Vianson-Ponté. "When, as President of the Republic, he went to Colombia to pay his tribute before the bier of the dead hero, the family, before his arrival had seen that the body of the General had been put in the coffin and that the lid was closed, Shakespeare could not have devised anything better."

The Government also for consultations on a medium term economic special "organ of action" with the Community cooperation between Swedish Riksdag and the European Parliament. It is an agreement between Sweden and the EEC.

The general feeling is that the Commission is in a position to make a comprehensive agreement with the Community, especially the proposal for regular consultation to weaken the Community's institutional structure.

Jealous of its own position, the European Commission is especially wary of links with countries that want to become full members for political reasons. Some mission officials say Sweden wants such cooperation with the Community, why does it apply to join?

There is little sympathy for the Commission's criticism of the Community's monetary policy. Sweden's argument is neutral status forbids becoming fully integrated in the Community.

Aid for sick men at base

An Argentine Navy carrying a doctor flew to the Antarctic to help sick men at base.

Radio reports from Bluff said the two men were in serious condition. The Argentine Navy, which is carrying a doctor, is expected to arrive at the base tomorrow.

Majority rule need not come tomorrow or even at the end of this decade, but there needs to be a clear, agreed, formula which can be entrenched into the Constitution and made to stick. Only if this is achieved, and if it stands up to searching criticism at Westminster and the House of Commons, can British Ministers be prepared to sit down and negotiate the final terms of legal independence.

The very fact that the next mission to Rhodesia is led by Lord Goodman rather than the Foreign Secretary, indicates that agreement is still some way off. If there was any rough outline in sight it might have been possible for Sir Alec to commit himself to the task now.

But he has made it clear to Mr Smith that he can board the plane for Salisbury only when there is a specific and decisive indication in the form of an outline draft agreement.

Goodman visit suits Smith in domestic policy

By PATRICK KEATLEY: Diplomatic Correspondent

A Pompidou lesson in survival recalled

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, September 6

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The sequel was M. Pompidou's statement during his 1969 visit to Rome that when the General retired he would run for the Presidency. De Gaulle regarded the statement as treasonable. It was open rupture, though there was to be one last meeting between the two men when, later in the year, the Markovic affair was once more fanned into sparks.

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"George Pompidou would never again speak to de Gaulle, and would never again see his face," writes M. Vianson-Ponté. "When, as President of the Republic, he went to Colombia to pay his tribute before the bier of the dead hero, the family, before his arrival had seen that the body of the General had been put in the coffin and that the lid was closed, Shakespeare could not have devised anything better."

The Government also for consultations on a medium term economic special "organ of action" with the Community cooperation between Swedish Riksdag and the European Parliament. It is an agreement between Sweden and the EEC.

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Goodman visit suits Smith in domestic policy

By PATRICK KEATLEY: Diplomatic Correspondent

The optimism about Lord Goodman's third mission to Rhodesia, beginning a week on Friday, which has emanated from Salisbury since news of the mission leaked at the weekend, finds no echo in Whitehall.

Again, the leak has come from the Rhodesia end of the London-Salisbury axis. And against the assumption must be made that Mr Smith has chosen to organise this for his own domestic political reasons.

He has to face the annual conference of his ruling Rhodesian Front, not long before Mr Heath will have to give his account of his handling of the Rhodesia problem to the Conservative Party's conference in Brighton.

It could be that Mr Smith also has a canny eye on the latter event, knowing that there is nothing like a little domestic activity — particularly if it is cloaked in mystery — to stimulate some useful pressure from his friends in Britain in the Tories' Right wing.

These factors of timing and tactics may have higher priority in Mr Smith's mind than the hard facts of substance and content which would have to go into any realistic package deal on Rhodesia. Sir Alec Douglas-Home and his advisers are not leaping to any conclusions yet about the readiness of the white Rhodesians to make real concessions.

As Sir Alec told the Commons on August 2, the vital task is to find if Mr Smith is talking the same language as London when it comes to bargaining over terms for a settlement. The heart of the matter will be to decide if the Smith regime is ready to accept the principle of majority rule for the five million inhabitants of Rhodesia, of whom 96 per cent are black.

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Muskie opens fire

Los Angeles, September 6

Senator Edmund Muskie today opened his undeclared campaign for next year's Democratic presidential nomination by attacking President Nixon's economic plan as a give-away to big business.

The blunt truth is, the Administration which was doing nothing has just done the wrong thing," he said here.

"I did not support and will never support a programme like the Nixon plan... a programme with \$14,000 millions in benefits for big business and only \$8,000 millions for American workers and consumers."

"I am relieved that the President has finally seen the need for action. But... who did this Administration pick to pay the price of stopping inflation? The average-income American."

He called for increased relief for cities, States, and counties, and expanded unemployment compensation and tax relief for the average wage-earner.

He is to tour 20 States in the next four months in the hope of winning next year's primary elections and to make him the Democratic challenger to President Nixon.

Senator Muskie, who has not officially announced his candidature, was the Democrats' Vice-Presidential candidate, teamed with Senator Hubert Humphrey, in the 1968 elections.

As he arrived in Los Angeles a Gallup poll was released showing him well behind Mr Nixon and slightly behind two other Democratic contenders, Senators Edward Kennedy and Humphrey.

He is to give the first press conference of his campaign in San Francisco tomorrow — Reuters.

Air chief flies in

Air Marshal Koutoukhov, chief of Soviet air staff, arrived in Paris yesterday for a six-day official visit to France. He was escorted by a squadron of six MiG 21 fighters, among the most modern in the Soviet Air Force.

Mats and wreckage floating on waist-deep water which has flooded Tokyo's low-lying districts following an unusually high tide. For the third successive day seas have remained high on the Pacific coast, affecting thousands of houses

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Sweden seeks link with new EEC

From a Special Correspondent

Brussels, September 6
The Swedish Government today pressed for cooperation with the Common Market event of British entry.

In another attempt to influence the Six in dealing the fate of the non-EFTA countries, it is memorandum calling for establishment of a close, and lasting economic relations with countries which would take into account its policy of neutrality.

Conditions would be created to allow the movement of goods, capital, and labour between Sweden and Norway, it added.

Stockholm proposes a Customs union between Sweden and the non-EFTA countries, it is memorandum calling for establishment of a close, and lasting economic relations with countries which would take into account its policy of neutrality.

The Government also for consultations on a medium term economic special "organ of action" with the Community cooperation between Swedish Riksdag and the European Parliament. It is an agreement between Sweden and the EEC.

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Turks taking firmer grip on students and trade unionists

From SAM COHEN: Istanbul, September 6

Turkey's National Assembly has passed by 357 votes to two the Bill for constitutional amendments giving the Government stricter control of universities, associations, youth groups, labour unions, radio and press. After submission to the Senate, the Bill is expected to become law by the end of the month.

The changes will enable the authorities to prevent left and right-wing extremism and acts of terror which provoked intervention by the armed forces in March. They also give the Government the right to issue decrees with the power of law, enabling it to carry out reforms.

Mr Erim said today that the proposals do not touch any of the fundamental liberties brought in by the 1961 Constitution. The Constitution "remained open" to social democracy and to any social democratic party.

He said Turkey had been the target of a plot from inside and outside the country and that the conspiracy had not been completely eradicated.

Mr Erim, a former law professor, asked political leaders to reach a consensus on the amendments, which he proposed before introducing the Bill to Parliament. The four main parties set up a joint committee which drafted the Bill, in less stringent form than the original framework.

The changes appear to be acceptable to most Turks, even some of those who opposed the original proposals. One of the earlier critics, Bulent Ecevit, former secretary-general of the Republican People's Party, said the amendments would not harm a class struggle and democracy and "the Constitution is saved".

Many jurists and intellectuals — except those advocating political extremism — seem to agree with this view. The Government is preparing 40 laws concerned with the proposals. The national assembly will meet in a two-day recess today after being delayed because of the Bill. When it meets again, it will have to consider a Government request to extend martial law for a further two months.

The authorities say the extension is necessary to give the

Government time to get parliamentary approval of laws providing for special executive powers and to enable the martial-law courts to complete the trials of guerrillas.

Three courts in Ankara and three in Istanbul have been at work for the past few weeks. Among the defendants in Istanbul are 26 young guerrillas accused of kidnapping and murdering the Israeli diplomat, Mr Ephraim Elrom. The prosecutor seeks the death penalty for 13 of them.

Another Istanbul trial involves 83 people, including a life-sentenced, Irfan Solmaz, charged with setting up a secret organisation and trying to overthrow the present regime. The death sentence has been requested for Solmaz.

The death penalty is also sought for Deniz Gezmiş, on trial in Ankara, who is alleged to have kidnapped four American servicemen and robbed banks.

Also on trial in Ankara are 20 members of the Marxist Turkish Workers' Party which was recently proscribed. The leader of the party, Mrs Behice Boran, and her comrades are accused of trying to establish a proletarian dictatorship in Turkey, of provoking youth to violence, and attempting to divide Turkey by supporting Kurdish nationalist claims.

Court proceedings seem to be held according to legal practice, although some claim that they were ill-treated by police during questioning before appearing. The trials are held in public and are widely reported in the local press.

A court recently dropped a case concerning the Left-wing writer, Cetin Altan, ruling that

Lon Nol's prisoners have a long wait

From T. D. ALLMAN in Phnom Penh



If in the West, defeated politicians customarily write their memoirs and populate television talk shows, in South-east Asia the defeated politician enters a rather different form of limbo: he often is cast into a rather well-appointed prison, or in luckier circumstances given a one-way airplane ticket into exile rather than a life sentence.

In this sense, the Lon Nol-Sirik regime is no different from the Government it replaced. It began its post-Sihanouk existence by releasing more than 400 political prisoners, some of them Leftists, many of them anti-Communists, and urging all Cambodians to re-integrate themselves without fear into the nation's political life. But as with all previous Cambodian governments, political prisoners, like the afternoon siesta, seem an inevitable part of the political system.

Now, according to one of the sour political jokes that circulate clandestinely in Phnom Penh, the wisdom of the earlier releases is being demonstrated. It left, its tellers say, plenty of room for the Lon Nol regime's own political prisoners in the gaols.

The number of persons arrested in Cambodia for political reasons over the past year and a half is now known. However, most Cambodian sources say it runs into the hundreds, and some sources say as many as 1,200 Cambodians are behind bars for their political views. A figure that seems exaggerated.

The prisoners fall into two unequal categories: the small number of prominent pro-Sihanouk personalities whom the Government has chosen to publicly arrest and officially put on trial; and the vastly larger number who are being held without trial and without recourse to any legal process. The most well-known mem-

bers of the first category are members of the deposed Head of State Norodom Sihanouk's own family. The Prince and his wife Monique themselves were put on trial last year, and sentenced, in absentia, he to death and she to life imprisonment. This year Sihanouk's son, Norodom Naradip, and several other members of the royal family also were tried for plotting against the regime.

Sihanouk's son, however, at first sentenced to five years imprisonment, eventually was ordered to be released, and it seems unlikely that there will be any more show trials. Because prisoners of the other category are not announced, it is not known exactly how many of them there are. But the most prominent Cambodian political prisoners include Oum Mannorine, Sihanouk's security police chief; V. Tuy, the former governor of Phnom Penh, and Tim Dong, the former governor of Kandal province.

All three men, last March, tried to save Sihanouk's position when the Lon Nol faction moved to oust him. Against Oum Mannorine there also may be more serious evidence. He is widely assumed here to have been the man responsible for the murder of three Leftist members of Parliament before Sihanouk's fall.

All three men also have been implicated in plotting from within Cambodia with the Communists under Sihanouk's rule. Other important Cambodian political prisoners include Colonel Buer Hor, former head of the Phnom Penh police, as well as four colonels who tried last March to halt the moves to oust Sihanouk: Houk Khoun, Peng Party, Huor Truok and Kroch Samreth. Other prominent Cambodians, including Prince Norodom Phurissara, the former Foreign Minister who still holds a Government position and Prince Norodom Kan-

in stating their desire to leave the country and join Sihanouk, however, a larger number of them said they simply wished to exile themselves in France for a while. Some of Cambodia's most important figures already are in France, perhaps waiting for the opportune moment to take one side or the other. Among them are General Sak Sutsakhan, the former Chief of Staff of the armed forces, who assisted in Sihanouk's ouster last year, but later was nudged into exile when he was named Military Attaché in Indonesia, and General Nhek Thouloung, a former Commander-in-Chief who has retired to France, where he operates a chain of restaurants. Sutsakhan flew to Paris, rather than suffer the ignominy of Jakarta; the Government still is trying to persuade him to take up his post for fear he might defect to Peking. Nhek Thouloung, who reportedly grew extremely rich in dealings with Communists, has been forbidden to return to Cambodia, but no charges have been levelled against him.

In general, in fact, the Phnom Penh Government seems to officially condemn only those who are beyond its reach, such as Sihanouk and the members of his coterie who followed him to Peking. The political prisoners in Phnom Penh reportedly are not harmed and are well-treated. Their relatively mild treatment in their perennial limbo of imprisonment without trial may be an example of the Buddhist loathing to take human life. But more probably it is a reflection of the old South-east Asian custom of keeping an adversary under lock and key until such time as it may become expedient to treat him as a friend—or to demand similar clemency should the wheel of political fate unexpectedly reverse the positions.

Atom rockets to Mars forecast

Geneva, September 6

Nuclear-propelled rockets will take man to Mars and instruments to Jupiter by the end of this century, America's leading atomic scientist predicted today.

Dr Glenn Seaborg, who is retiring after 10 years as chairman of the United States Atomic Commission but remaining special consultant to President Nixon, said nuclear power will also be used for food, to preserve food for years, and to build canals and harbours.

He said in his presidential address at the fourth United Nations "Atoms for Peace" conference that the world is on the threshold of a new era of great discovery.

This era will bring from nuclear energy "unimagined benefits that will directly improve the quality of life" for the greater part of the six to seven billion people on the earth at the end of the century.

"I believe that through the use of nuclear propulsion the outer planets such as Jupiter will surely be examined instrumentally in this century, and that man is likely to visit Mars by the same means," he told the 4,000 delegates.

In medicine nuclear power in the form of radioisotopes already fuel artificial heart pacemakers. "I believe there is a good prospect that radioisotope-powered artificial hearts will be successfully developed and in experimental use within five years," Dr Seaborg said.

Radioisotopes could take over from traditional X-ray methods with less exposure to the patient; while food irradiation for preservation is a commercial goal.

With tens of millions of the world's people still suffering from hunger and its more insidious partner, malnutrition, the ability of radiation to extend the storage time of food and to reduce losses due to infestation and sprouting has not been given the rôle which it deserves.

Dr Seaborg emphasised nuclear power's environmental advantages. "Nuclear power offers an unparalleled opportunity to reverse the trend towards greater environmental pollution from conventional fuels and combustion products."

Predicting the use of nuclear-powered spaceships for inter-

planetary travel, Dr Seaborg said "giant earth-stationary satellites bearing compact nuclear reactors will broadcast television programmes and other messages directly to home receivers."

"Nuclear-powered tankers and other nuclear merchant ships will almost certainly ply the seas."

"Peaceful nuclear explosives will be employed on a widespread scale to improve the recovery of underground natural resources, and possibly to modify topography in such ways as the building of harbours, canals, and reservoirs."

Dr Seaborg also predicted that an economic breeder reactor—one which produces more nuclear fuel than it consumes—would be developed by the middle of the next decade.

President Nixon said in a message to the conference that space travel had given him "a new appreciation both of the beauty of our earth and of its fragility."

"We have been reminded of the artificiality of political boundaries and of the obligation we all share to reach across such boundaries for the sake of improving our common home," he said.

U Thant, United Nations Secretary-General, also sent a message urging delegates to remember that "The important aim of accelerating the transfer of science and technology to the developing countries is far from being fulfilled."

The theme of the conference is "Nuclear power for development." Largest delegations come from the United States and Soviet Union each with more than 300 members. They will not only exchange scientific information but advise developing countries on setting up nuclear energy programmes and sell them the necessary equipment.—UPI and Renter.

Doctors' appeal

Barcelona, September 6

Seventy-two doctors here have asked medical authorities to release information on the cholera situation in Spain, medical sources said today. The request follows unconfirmed reports that the disease has broken out again in Spain.

War on smoking

Bad Homburg (Germany) September 6

To combat the harmful effects of cigarettes, more than 300 non-smoking delegates from the United States and 18 European countries opened a four-day conference here today.

Dr Luther Terry, of the University of Pennsylvania, whose 1964 Surgeon-General's report linked cigarette smoking with cancer, said there was no such thing as a "harmless" cigarette. "For many of us, our special contribution is in expanding the wealth of scientific data incriminating cigarette smoking as the greatest single cause of self-induced disability, disease, and death on a worldwide basis," he added.

It is the first European Council on Smoking and Health, and preceded a symposium on the same topic to be staged in London at the end of this month. It was sponsored by the World Health Organisation and the International Temperance Association.—UPI

High Speed Gas central heating

Now in 2 million homes!



Central heating that obeys you

More families have chosen gas for their central heating than any other fuel. Not altogether surprising, when you think:

● Gas central heating is so *controllable*. You can decide how much warmth you need, adjust the thermostat and the boiler responds instantly.

● Gas central heating is so *convenient*. It's fully automatic. Gas burns cleanly and without smell. There's no fuel to carry, or store in tanks or bunkers.

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You don't need to be a millionaire to install gas central heating. Gas central heating systems are available on attractive personal loan terms with no deposit and up to 10 years to make repayments.

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With the help of the many fine installers who have put gas central heating systems into 2,000,000 homes the Gas Industry looks forward to bringing the central heating that obeys you to millions more customers.

High Speed Gas

Brandt warns of tough negotiations

From JOHN M. GOSKO, Bonn, September 6

The two Germanys today began official negotiations on implementing the details of last week's historic Four-Power agreement on Berlin with a caution from Chancellor Brandt that they "will not be easy."

The "quadrilateral agreement" will not go into effect until West and East Germany have agreed on the measures necessary to make the agreement's provisions work in practice.

Two meetings—in Bonn and West Berlin—marked the beginning of the "inner-German" negotiations. Brandt said that the most optimistic sources think will require at least two to three months.

In Bonn the West German State Secretary, Herr Egon Bahr, met his East German opposite number Herr Kohl. Conferring in Berlin were Herr Ulrich Mueller, an official of the West Berlin City Government, and Herr Guenther Kohrt, another East German State Secretary.

Of the two, the more crucial and far-reaching are the talks between Herr Bahr and Herr Kohl. They have to work out the sensitive question of road, rail and water traffic access between West Germany and East Berlin. Although the Berlin agreement calls for unhindered access, there is no mutually agreed arrangement about how to accomplish this.

It was the seventeenth meeting involving the two officials in recent months. While the nature of their talks has been kept secret, it is generally supposed that they already have done a great deal of fanning over the access question.

The Federal Government's official spokesman, Herr Ahlers, said that the details of today's talks, which lasted for hours, and of subsequent meetings, would remain secret. Other Government sources

Lucknow being evacuated

New Delhi, September 6. Indian army units today moved in to help the evacuation of thousands of people from Lucknow. The North Indian city is threatened with being completely swamped by flood waters from the river Gomti.

Over ten thousand people have so far left, and the river, a tributary of the Ganges, was this afternoon rising at the rate of four inches an hour.

The authorities fear that if it continues to rise—it is already three feet above the danger level—embankments will be breached. Two army boats are patrolling the flooded areas and about fifty soldiers have been stationed to watch for breaches.

Make-shift camps have been set up to accommodate people evacuated from the worst-hit areas of the city which has a population of about 650,000.

The swirling waters have penetrated into buildings housing the central drug research institute, the sports stadium, the botanical gardens, and the Bank of India. University classes have been suspended and the High Court is marooned by the flood.

THROUGH THE GOAL officially expressed in Warsaw yesterday, a European Security Conference by next spring may seem optimistic, the unmistakable sense in this Eastern capital is that Europe already is a more secure and relaxed place than at any time since the Second World War.

Improvements in East-West relations are removing, one by one, most of the long-standing causes of Polish tensions and the halting of the campaign of hatred against West Germany has left the atmosphere much less highly charged than it was even a year ago.

On the diplomatic level, highly placed Polish officials describe the Four Power agreement on Berlin as a "big contribution" to the kind of European stability they have hoped for.

They are particularly pleased that the agreement implicitly reasserts Four Power responsibility for Germany as a whole, which means that Russia and the United States will continue to have a say over the fate of Germany in Central Europe.

By the same token, they say that the agreement, by specifically designating the Communist half of Germany as "the German Democratic Republic," appears to move one step nearer the concept of two separate German States.

And this concept pushes the recurrent Polish nightmare of a reunited Germany even further into the remote future. The Polish officials make clear that they do not expect the issue of German reunification to play any role at the coming conference on European security.

Finally, Poles are fairly confident that the Berlin compromise has enhanced the chances for ratification in West Germany of the 1970 Warsaw-Bonn Treaty, which recognises the post-war Polish boundaries and, in effect, incorporates German reunification of its former Eastern territories into Polish hands.

Now, formal improvements have already had a visible effect on the overall atmosphere of Warsaw. The most rabid tracts against West German militarism and revenge-seeking have quietly disappeared from bookstalls and Poles at all levels speak warmly of Chancellor Brandt's efforts at European relaxation.

But this is not to say that Poles have become pro-German overnight. Grim reminders of the past remain in store fronts, walkers stop and stare at pictures of the divided Polish quarter, and German soldiers kicking in the door of a house.

On September 1 the thirty-first anniversary of the Nazi invasion, a central

Polish tensions ease as German unification fades



Tanks parade through Warsaw on independence day: Poland is now actively considering cuts in military force

cinema was showing "September," about the overrunning and capitulation of Poland. The film was made in 1970, after the Polish regime's efforts to normalise relations with Bonn had started.

Even before European leaders have seriously begun preparations for a security conference, East-West barriers seem to be gradually falling away, particularly if Poland today is compared with five years ago. The West German airline, Lufthansa, now flies in and out of Warsaw. Poles need visas to travel to Western Europe, but Austria and most other countries grant them in a day or less.

In trade, Poland has just signed a deal with British Petroleum for oil and equipment deliveries, and Western and

American executives have expressed interest in cooperating in the building of at least five new hotels for Warsaw.

But barriers remain. For the first time in 16 years, the Polish language broadcasts of the American financed station Radio Free Europe, based in Munich, are being interfered with. Some Polish officials say candidly that the transmissions are being jammed. Western officials are at a loss to explain why the regime of Edward Gierek has authorised this. It is indeed the Polish regime is responsible.

Polish officials contend that the station is "primitive" in its comments on the Polish political scene, and say its playing of the Polish national anthem is an affront which also misleads listeners.

Saigon offers help to North Vietnam

Saigon, September 6

South Vietnam offered financial and material aid today for flood and typhoon victims in North Vietnam. Saigon radio announced the offer, the first time a humanitarian gesture of this kind has been made by South Vietnam to its Communist neighbour.

A Foreign Ministry announcement said that President Thieu was ready to donate \$20,000 as well as material aid to the victims through International Red Cross channels.

North Vietnam has recently suffered some of the worst floods in decades, leaving parts of Hanoi under water. The Saigon statement said the South Vietnamese Government and people felt fraternal sympathy for the North Vietnamese hit by the flooding.

Besides the \$20,000 the Government was also prepared to offer, through the Red Cross, 500 tons of rice and 1,000 containers of milk, the announcement said. It said Red Cross officials could arrange how the assistance would be transported to the North.

Meanwhile, 300 US helicopters ferried thousands of South Vietnamese troops into Western Quang Tri province in a major new operation to disrupt Communist supply lines below the demilitarised zone (DMZ), military sources said.

The sweep, involving at least three brigades of Government troops, began at dawn in rugged country west of Can Lo. More than 10,000 South Vietnamese soldiers were moved back into the province to support the campaign, military sources said.

The US force included armour, artillery, and infantry units. American B52 bombers made six attacks overnight in the region, and dropped nearly 500 tons of bombs to soften up the area in advance of the new operation. The drive is reported to be one of the biggest since the South Vietnamese incursion into Laos last spring.

In Saigon today antiwar students told foreigners, including journalists, to wear peace signs on their clothing and fly national flags from their cars to avoid being attacked.

The students issued leaflets carrying a warning that US citizens, military or civilian, would be attacked and their cars and property burned. "The anti-American movement is growing day by day," the leaflets said.

South Vietnam's political crisis led to another immolation attempt today when a disabled veteran turned himself into a human torch—the fourth such incident in three weeks.

The latest incident was in Soc Trang, 90 miles south-west of Saigon. Police refused to give details and it was not known whether the veteran succeeded in his suicide attempt.

Sources said the veteran poured a can of petrol over himself and set light to it to protest against political developments which have left President Thieu as the sole candidate in the presidential elections on October 3. — Reuters and UPI.

100 Tupamaros make tunnel escape

Montevideo, September 6

More than one hundred Tupamaro terrorists, including the guerrilla leader, Raul Sendic, tunneled to freedom today in Uruguay's biggest prison escape. It was five weeks ago that 38 women members of the guerrilla movement escaped from another prison through an underground tunnel. Today's escape was from the Punta Carretas prison about two miles from Montevideo. The prison's director, Colonel Pascual Cirilo, said two girls detained but not police spokesmen said the tunnel apparently led to a house near the prison. The area had been declared a "military zone" early this year.

The exact number of Tupamaros who escaped is not known but one police source estimated the number at 106. A new prison is at present being built on the Isla Del Flores in Montevideo Bay. Its construction began after the authorities discovered a tunnel for the guerrillas leading to a funicular car from the outside.

The owner of the house where today's tunnel was discovered, Mr Billy Rial, said that he had heard the Tupamaros say 120 had escaped. He said the Tupamaros helped in the escape from outside the prison used portable radios to keep in contact with their colleagues inside.

Mr Rial said that the operation had taken nine hours and the tunnel exit was in his living room. During that time, he said, he and his family were held prisoner.

"The Tupamaros wouldn't even accept a cup of coffee," he said. They had treated him and his family "correctly."

Mr Rial claimed that the police did not believe him at first when he reported the escape after the last of the Tupamaros had left his house.

The escaped Tupamaros climbed into two waiting buses and several taxi-cabs and all left the prison in a heap leaving prison clothes in a heap three feet high outside the house.

The Tupamaros, whose avowed aim is to overthrow the Government of President Bordaberry, are at present holding 400 hostages, including the British Ambassador, Mr Geoffrey Jackson. Mr Jackson has been their prisoner for nine months. The other four hostages are Uruguayan businessmen. — UPI.

Ceasefire led to Cairo plot

Cairo, September 6

Prosecution witnesses in Egypt's treason trials said today that President Sadat's Middle East peace initiative led to a plot to overthrow his Government in a military coup in May. The disclosure came during a secret session of the revolutionary court formed to try 91 alleged conspirators.

The prosecution submitted a personal letter to President Sadat which was said to be from the former Minister for Presidential Affairs, Mr Samy Sharaf. The writer admitted the plan for a military takeover and asked the President to show leniency.

The former War Minister, General Mohammed Fawzi, another of the accused, appeared before the court for the first time today to give evidence for the prosecution. Officials who attended the session said the General was shocked and seemed to find it difficult to concentrate on questions. "He showed signs of being on the verge of a nervous breakdown."

The General complained that his memory was damaged by ill health and his inability to eat. "I don't know," he answered all questions with a noncommittal "I don't know," or "I cannot remember."

Several of the 20 witnesses in the five-hour session cited Sadat's decision to extend the Middle East cease-fire on February 7 as the cause of the plot. The chief prosecutor, Abu Zaid, also alluded to this, and said that the former Vice-President, Ali Sabry, was "extremely irritated" by Sadat's February initiative.

"When the initiative proved successful his spite against the President increased. Sabry's positive effort to rally some people round him has since manifested itself," the prosecutor said.

Several of the first 12 defendants being tried were mentioned in today's evidence. The charges against them were officially only aimed against three former Ministers, they were the former Interior Minister, Sharawi Gomaa, and the former Foreign and Transport Ministers. The prosecution is seeking the death sentence for Gomaa and life imprisonment for the other two.

It is expected that all 91 defendants will be tried before the court announces any decisions.

Arabs seek unity

Cairo, September 6

Five Arab countries—Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Syria, and Sudan—have agreed so far to send their Foreign Ministers to an Arab League conference opening in Cairo on Saturday, the Middle East News Agency said today.

The conference of the Arab League council will discuss the latest developments in the Arab world, including the possible resumption of Arab-West German relations, which were broken six years ago, political sources said.

The conference is also aimed at arriving at a united Arab stance before the opening later this month of the United Nations General Assembly session, the sources added.

The agency said that Mr Jamal El-Sorani, the Palestine Liberation Organisation's representative in Cairo, had asked that the expulsion of Palestinians from Gaza by the Israeli occupation authorities should be discussed at the conference.

Mr Sorani made the request to Dr Sayed Noufal, assistant secretary-general of the Arab League, the agency added. The conference is also expected to discuss applications by Bahrain, Qatar, and Oman for Arab League membership.

In Amman, Government sources said that a peace conference between the Jordanian Government and Palestinian guerrillas, due to open in Jeddah on Wednesday, had been postponed until further notice. The meeting was postponed at the request of the Jordanian Government to give the Palestinian groups time to agree on the conference being held.

About 190 Palestinian students crossed to the west bank of the Suez Canal today to attend Egyptian universities. The crossing was made in the canal's northern sector, made under International Red Cross supervision.

Israel hits at bomb plan

Tel-Aviv, September 6

An Israeli detective reported here today that cases allegedly used in a guerrilla plot to blow up Al Airlines. He declined to explain why the plot was not in custody.

Inspector Yigal Marcus, Israeli Special Branch's under-secretary, said that one Peruvian woman tourist, Dutch, one Peruvian, unknowingly implicated plot. Both were now being held by the police as they were not in custody.

He said Arab men persuaded the two women to carry back to Israel, which, they said, presents for relatives a simple, cheap, and easy way to carry out their plot. The girls were to be in the air along with suitcases.

Three suitcases were played on tables in a hotel where Inspector Marcus's press conference.

A large tan imitation suitcase was shown under its lining, two bricks, a detonating fuze, and a detonator. It also contained items of clothing in Rome and souvenirs from Holy Land.

One of the other two hoth red, had three explosives with detonator batteries. The clothing case had been bought in London.

A police spokesman said a suitcase had been in the possession of a 20-year-old Peruvian tourist, who was in the possession of a 20-year-old Peruvian tourist, who was in the possession of a 20-year-old Peruvian tourist.

According to the police, the woman in Belgrade, a her the suitcase in take to his family in her. He said it contained clothing and a suitcase. The second Arab who had travelled the Peruvian woman in Europe, persuaded follow him to Israel, two suitcases from her. The suitcases were after the flight had left — UPI.

Amin says he is losing patience

Kampala, September 6

Uganda warned today that if Tanzanian aircraft violated its airspace, it would be forced to take measures.

Amin said that enough of Tanzania's actions in the violation of space.

"Unless they desist, further provocations of Uganda will be forced defensive measures," he said.

The spokesman rejected Tanzania's second violation of Ugandan airspace, which he said was a "deliberate provocation."

Tanzania's second violation of Ugandan airspace, which he said was a "deliberate provocation."

It was Tanzania which had on several occasions violated Ugandan "causing damage to property."

Last week General Amin said that a Tanzanian aircraft had violated Ugandan airspace, which he said was a "deliberate provocation."

This aircraft, the spokesman said, had nearly caused a collision with a Ugandan aircraft. Amin's orders the Ugandan had held their fire, interests of maintaining relations with our neighbour, trying not to complicate the situation, complicated. — Reuters.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the person, are accepted for publication in the Births, Marriages and Deaths section. Births, Marriages and Deaths may be telephoned to the Editor, The Guardian, 2, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Births, Marriages and Deaths may be telephoned to the Editor, The Guardian, 2, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Births, Marriages and Deaths may be telephoned to the Editor, The Guardian, 2, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

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Mrs Gandhi stands firm

Jammu (Kashmir), September 6

Mrs Indira Gandhi today told a public meeting at Rajouri, about 30 miles from the cease-fire line with Pakistan, that India was prepared to meet any threats against her.

She warned the people to be wary of machinations by Pakistan which, she said, was always eager to create uncertainty to divert attention from its own problems.

Mrs Gandhi is the first Prime Minister to visit the border areas and her three-day stay is seen as an attempt to bolster public confidence at a time of strained relations with Pakistan. The visit began on the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of

the 1965 war with Pakistan over Kashmir.

HOME NEWS

Ministry to follow up complaints as charter firm locks its doors

By MARTIN ADENEY

The Department of Trade and Industry is to investigate complaints about a charter company which has closed its doors to people who have booked flights with it. A steady stream of callers, some of whom had paid more than £200 for flights, arrived at the locked offices of Expo International Charter Flights Ltd. A note on the office door, in a first floor corridor at 31-32 Haymarket, London, said:

"Expo International will be closed until further notice. Passengers requiring refunds post pink receipt forms: We are very sorry for any inconvenience."

Callers who shouted through a letter box to girls working inside the office were told the office was closed and they could give no information.

One man who called yesterday was a London printing worker who booked in January to fly to New York in August, taking a club run by Expo International called "Jet Set". He booked for a flight on August 15, but was asked by Expo to fly two days earlier. He arrived at Stansted for a Lloyd International flight with "Ticket 15" but was told that because of aircraft troubles flew from Heathrow Airport-London the next day.

When he arrived at Kennedy Airport for the return flight last Friday, he, his wife, and 28 other passengers booked by Expo were told that they could not fly unless they paid £75 each. They were told Expo International had not paid the American company.

Lloyd International in London said it had not chartered any aircraft for Expo International recently, and that any tickets must have been obtained by the company from

other charterers. Firms like Expo have been thought to base their business on spare seats left over by tour operators and interest groups which charter aircraft.

Other callers came to find out about flights which they have already booked to the United States and Canada. Expo, until its advertising was suspended on Friday, was advertising: "Jet to New York from £45 one way now."

Mrs G. E. Palmer of Fox Lane, Palmers Green, London, was due to fly to Canada on September 15 with her daughter and a friend to visit friends and relations of her late husband. She said: "I have paid £210 for the tickets. Now I have nine days to make other arrangements."

Miss Susan Palaschak, aged 33, a student from New Jersey, is one of a number of returning Americans stranded by the apparent collapse of the company. She was due to leave today after a year in Britain.

At the office, there was no sign of the head of Expo International, Mr. Malcolm Aye, aged 29, who described himself in a newspaper interview this summer as a dedicated opponent of the absurd IATA structure. Advertisers' telephone numbers were engaged throughout the day.



The head of the Jewish Women's Association in Britain, Mrs. Jane Jacobs (above), began a 24hr fast in Bayswater Road, London, near the Soviet Embassy yesterday in protest against the alleged treatment of Mrs. Sylvia Zalmanson, who is serving 10 years in the Soviet Union for anti-Soviet activities. When Mrs. Zalmanson entered the Patna camp she was pregnant but lost her baby. She is now unable to produce her daily quota of hand-stitched fur-lined gloves and the association says that her diet has been cut by half.

Army 'beat up Bogside man'

An army major told a court in Londonderry yesterday that he was ordered to turn water cannon on a crowd of 200, including two Ulster MPs, in Bogside 18 days ago because otherwise an operation his men were involved in would have been a total failure.

Major Gerald Gahan was giving evidence against two local MPs—Mr. John Hume, MP for Foyle, which includes the Bogside, and Mr. Ivor Cooper, MP for Mid-Londonderry—both of whom were charged with three others under the Special Powers Act. All five are accused of failing to comply with an order by army officers.

The MPs, together with Michael Canavan (37), of Talbot Park; William Gallagher (37), of Woodleigh Terrace, both of Londonderry; and Hugh Logue (27), of Clady, Co. Londonderry, are also accused of remaining in an assembly after the persons constituting the assembly had been ordered to disperse. Logue is further charged with riotous behaviour.

Police shut and bolted the court's steel-plated doors as a crowd of several hundred tried to rush the entrance. Misses were thrown as a large number of people surged forward. Armed troops keeping watch at upstairs windows were jeered at.

As the trouble built up outside, Mr. Graham Hill defending the five accused, alleged that one of them, Hugh Logue, was beaten by soldiers. Mr. Hill said to a Corporal Smith, who was giving evidence: "Your snatch squad viciously assaulted Logue, who was one of the

people trying to keep the peace that day."

Corporal Smith replied: "I did not assault him."

A second member of the snatch squad, Marine Neil Massey, told Mr. Hill he bit Logue twice on the head with a baton because Logue was resisting arrest. "We dragged him by the hair back to our lines. Another marine dragged him by his clothing," he said.

Mr. Hill: "You are lying to cover up your cowardly attack on this man."

Marine Massey: "That is not true."

Major Gahan told Mr. Robert Caswell, prosecuting, that when the water cannon was used the majority of the crowd scattered. But some of those who remained threw stones and bottles at the troops.

Fourteen rubber bullets were fired at them. The order to use the cannon came from the brigade commander. Before it was used, Hume had gone to the major and said that he could control the crowd for 30 minutes. He warned the major that the military would "set Londonderry alight" if they came along the road.

Major Gahan said he repeated a request to the crowd to disperse. The crowd, which had earlier been unresponsive, refused and sat down in the street, blocking the road. It was then that the cannon was brought up.

Cross-examining Mr. Charles Hill told Major Gahan: "You knew Mr. Hume's reputation as a man of peace. Before the water cannon was brought up your proposition was put to you by a man of peace that the army

should withdraw and the crowd would do the same. That would have been a far more peaceful solution. But you simply got your orders to go in and clear the crowd. I put it to you that that was a very bad choice."

Major Gahan replied: "I am not prepared to discuss the orders I was given. I am a soldier, and do what I am told. My duty was to carry out the operation of clearing the road with the minimum amount of force."

He said that Mr. Hume was definitely trying to pacify the crowd, but lost control of one aggressive faction. He accepted that a priest, Father Bradley, was also trying to keep the peace. He did not see the defendants Canavan, Cooper, or Logue.

Mr. Hume said he saw a snatch squad chase Logue into a garden. As Logue was dragged

Poster for band 'not decent' World's food supply in doubt

By JOHN FAIRHALL, Agricultural Correspondent

A MAN claimed at the Torbay court yesterday that he was the only man in Britain to be prosecuted for displaying posters which had been circulated nationally. Lionel Murrell Digby (35), of LMD Entertainments, Ltd., Market Street, Torquay, was ordered to pay a total of £40 in fines and £10 costs.

Digby had denied four offences under the Indecent Advertisements Act of 1889, two of giving to a man pictures and printed matter of an indecent nature to be fixed on boards so as to be visible to people in Fleet Street and Union Street, Torquay, and two of fixing pictures and printed matter of an indecent nature to a window in Market Street, Torquay, and a board at Torquay Town Hall.

Detective Constable James Copeland was advertising the Edgar Bronghton Band. Digby had asked him: "What is wrong with a nude man and woman?" He told Digby: "The arrangement of the words Edgar Bronghton Band is in an indecent manner." Digby replied: "I don't see anything wrong with it unless you have a twisted mind."

A mammoth question mark is placed against the long-term future of world food supplies by the 1970-1 Commodity Review and Outlook of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which is published today. In the short-term the review gives a depressing report on the economic health of the world's farmers, and particularly those of the developing countries.

The value of agricultural exports in 1970 jumped up by \$4,080 millions to a record level of \$30,814 millions. But inflation of production costs meant that higher prices and export earnings while benefiting the producing countries, produced no tangible benefits at farm level.

For the developing countries, the disturbing development was a further decline in their share of world agricultural exports. The reason was the gains by the developed countries, particularly by the United States in fats and oil exports, and by Italy and Japan in rice exports.

The question posed by the review—and the health and political stability of many developing countries depends on an answer being found to it—is this:

"How to reconcile the need for higher export earnings from exports of agricultural products with the need for improvement in the position of agricultural producers in both the developed and developing countries, while preserving a reasonable degree of market stability and an approximate balance between supply and demand at the world level?"

Looking ahead, the review says there is every reason to "remain circumspect." The conditions that pushed up prices and trade in 1970 were on the whole temporary. Rice output is likely to be up on 1970 but with falling prices. Wheat production in 1970-1 is also expected to rise, with prices falling or at best remaining static.

World supplies of pigmeat and poultry are likely to increase with a smaller expansion in beef and veal and exports of mutton and lamb standing still. But strong consumer demand should keep retail meat prices rising. Output of milk and milk products is expected to rise but trade is likely to decline.

A warning that the underlying situation of excess productive capacity in relation to demand has not changed to any marked degree is given by the review. It specifically cites milk and dairy products, wheat, fats and oils and, in the longer run, coffee.

The FAO Commodity Review and Outlook 1970-1 (Price \$5.50)

Officer on secrets charge

A Navy sub lieutenant was remanded in custody at Portsmouth yesterday charged under the Official Secrets Act with passing to another person a sketch which may have been useful to an enemy.

Sub-Lieutenant David Bingham (31), who is attached to HMS Rotherham, was in court for two minutes while Chief Inspector John Chilcott, made the formal application for remand until Tuesday. The charge against Bingham, whose home address was given as 10, St. John's Road, Portsmouth, is "that for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State you did on a date unknown between April 1 and May 31, 1971, within the county of Surrey, communicate to another person a sketch which was calculated to be or might be or was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy."

The court was told arrangements would be made for legal aid forms to be completed.

Channel record

Miss Corrie Ebbehaar, a Dutch swimming instructor aged 22, has broken the women's England to France Channel swimming record. She made the crossing in 10 hours 40 minutes, beating the previous record of 13 hours 40 minutes set by Greta Anderson, of the US, in 1964.

Entered for the Open

News cuttings taken from the Guardian are to form part of the material to be sent next year to students studying technology with the Open University. The idea, says Professor Geoffrey Hollister, is to give students opportunities during their demanding studies to "put their feet up" and read round their subject.

Subjects covered by the cuttings will be systems, economics and industry, measurement, cities, ecology and the environment, and transport.

Vets look askance at charity

By our Correspondent

Dr P. D. Storie-Pugh, president of the British Veterinary Association, said yesterday that delegates at the association congress at Lancaster University of strained relations with animal welfare societies. He explained that the societies were taking work from some veterinarians.

Dr Storie-Pugh said later that the establishment of the Harrogate and Putney Animal Charity Hospitals in London had brought matters to a head.

This had advanced charity work. He said: "We have always cooperated and in some areas relationships are still very good. In others they are strained. The societies are definitely taking work from some practices."

Dr Storie-Pugh said that both sides were talking and he hoped for a "give and take" which would bring about an improved charitable effort in the field where it was most needed.

He said: "All but a few people can afford to take their pets to the veterinary surgeon for a diagnosis. What some cannot afford is prolonged hospitalisation or treatment."

"I am sure the BVA is prepared to work with the societies to establish an amicable health scheme for this need."

Mr. Henry Carter, who has a veterinary practice at Enfield, said: "We contend many people are getting charity treatment for their pets when they can afford to pay. We want animal cruelty work and charity in their respective places."

"There are some charity

hospital schemes where veterinarians' surgeons could well be involved.

The congress has a heavy programme of papers over a wide field of domestic and agricultural interest. Talks are scheduled on the Common Market later this week.

Dr Mark Hewitt, of Cornwall, and Mr. Robert Thomsett, of the Royal Veterinary College, read a paper yesterday which drew attention to skin diseases in humans caused by domestic pets. They said these could easily be regarded as an allergy complaint.

Dr Hewitt, a specialist in treatment of human skin disorders, said 5 per cent of his patients had skin troubles caused by pets.

They said that one pet owner, after suffering a rash for 12 years, was cured when his dog was sent for treatment.

As the trouble built up outside, Mr. Graham Hill defending the five accused, alleged that one of them, Hugh Logue, was beaten by soldiers. Mr. Hill said to a Corporal Smith, who was giving evidence: "Your snatch squad viciously assaulted Logue, who was one of the

Three fight byelection

Three people will stand in the parliamentary byelection at Stirling and Falkirk on September 16. Nominations closed yesterday.

The Labour candidate is Mr. Harry Ewing, a postman, the Conservative Mr. David R. Anderson, a solicitor, and the Scottish Nationalist Dr. Robert McIntyre, who is Provost of Stirling.

General election: M. Macpherson (Lab.), 22,984; D. R. Anderson (C.), 15,754; J. Murray (SNP), 6,571. Lab. maj. 7,236.



A policeman makes out a ticket to himself and buys a stake in a raffle for the 14 millionth Volkswagen at Euston railway station yesterday. The raffle will benefit the World Wildlife Fund.

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Ministry spanners in new works

From Judy Hillman in Corby

CORBY, the overtly Scottish new town in the heart of Northamptonshire, is putting on a brave face as it recovers from Mr Peter Walker's directive to stop building homes to rent once the current programme of about 800 is up and ready for occupation.

The peremptory order to get more private builders in to erect houses for sale for any further expansion is so obviously going to make life difficult that the development corporation has decided on an even greater effort to attract firms and people and reach its target of 83,000 people by the 1990s. There are now 47,713, according to the latest census figures.

After all, the shopping centre now under construction is geared to such a future. So are the general prosperity and social balance of a town that is still heavily overdependent on the steel industry that still brings in a continuing flow of Glaswegians following on the original move by Stewart and Lloyd's.

"We are determined to do it by hook or by crook," the general manager, Brigadier Hugh Hamilton, says, in other words, Corby will not give up the battle in order to make life easier for the more ambitious expansions planned at neighbouring Northampton and Peter-

borough, and the planned new city of Milton Keynes. Of course, it is not Corby's fault if consecutive Governments have overextended the new town's programme in Middle England which was designed specifically to cope with London overspill before the decline in the capital's population became quite so rapid or quite so clear.

Corby's task will certainly be uphill unless Whitehall decides to interpret its latest policy directive with less rigidity than at first appears. The town desperately needs industrial diversification, jobs which employ men rather than women. As one person in youth employment explained, for boys in the general average bracket and below who want ordinary work there is the choice of the British Steel Corporation or the British Steel Corporation.

"If we do get a big firm, and we always hope we might, and if we can overcome Department of Trade and Industry objections and get an industrial development certificate, we want to be in a position to say these houses will be up for you," Brigadier Hamilton says. "Unless we have got a rented programme, we do not feel we can do this."

He has not entirely aban-

doned all hope for the West German car components firm that so likes Corby's location near Coventry and Birmingham, and would have brought up to 1,000 jobs, but which the DIT firmly turned down.

And, in any event, there is the immediate prospect of a fair sized warehouse — which does not require those ever-elusive industrial development certificates. He can understand the Government's emphasis on areas of high unemployment — Corby's is running at 3.2 per cent — but feels that if firms are prepared to give up the very generous grants available in the development areas they should be allowed to go to the new town of their choice.

He would at least like to be allowed to hold detailed contingency plans for homes ready for tender and construction for the date is in view. The private builder can scarcely be expected to be so speculative.

As far as the Government's desire to see more houses sold, the brigadier is quite prepared to try to make anything the corporation builds more saleable, and has even sought advice from a national developer, so that it better understands the needs of the

private market. But he wishes to keep no standards, which held high, and which the normal private builder has not.

However, the private builder will certainly be encouraged to move in, though Corby, with 90 per cent of its housing owned by the local council or the development corporation, presents particular problems. Wilson's of Northampton, who are building 300 homes for sale, look on the town as a real headache. They have recently cut their price by £100 to £3,995, but still the properties do not sell. Elsewhere in the county such homes at higher prices are off their books even though they are not due for completion until the spring.

Scots often like to rent, and this is, not surprisingly, prevalent in this very Scottish town, whose hotel is called Strathclyde, and which holds Highland Games. Then, when people do decide to buy, many prefer to move right out into an atmosphere different from a new town's. Any others interested, who can benefit from the Government's special 20 per cent discount on new town houses up for sale, are scarcely going to bother to pay the full market price.

So Wilson's has been adver-

tising in Glasgow for potential customers who might be coming south and looking for other possibilities from outside Corby — perhaps young couples who cannot afford to buy their own homes in the more expensive Bedford region.

There has been further evidence of the difficulties private builders find in Corby. About two years ago, developers were asked to produce schemes for houses under £4,000, between £4,000 and £5,000, and over £5,000, on land which was to be sold at a fixed price. Wilson's were, in fact, successful in the first category. But the firms chosen for the other two price tags have vanished from the scene without laying a brick.

The Department of the Environment emphasises that its action in respect of Corby was a particular response to a particular situation, because the corporation pressed for information about its future. It would be interesting to know whether the Department, in spite of a special mission by Mr Paul Channon, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, really understood the special circumstances of the town, the very real need for new mass employment, and therefore an available supply of homes, to bind with the difficulties of attracting private enterprise on any scale to build them.

Bomb trial is delayed for a month

The trial of Jack Prescott and Ian Purdie, which was due to start today at the Central Criminal Court, will not now begin before October 4.

Prescott and Purdie were arrested in February and March this year. By the time the trial begins they will have been in custody for seven and eight months respectively.

Purdie (24), a film technician of Tyneham Road, Wandsworth, and Prescott (26), a decorator, of Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, both South London, are charged with causing explosions likely to endanger life. Prescott is also charged with causing explosions at the home of the Secretary for Employment, Mr

Robert Carr, at Hadley Green Road, Barnet, and causing explosions outside the Royal Albert Hall, London, and at the Department of Employment, St James's Square, London.

Mr John Mathew, for the Crown, yesterday applied for the adjournment "with extreme reluctance." He said the case should be put off for a minimum of three weeks, because new material had to be analysed. Six other people had been arrested, he said.

Prescott shouted from the dock: "It always is for the prosecution."

Judge Bernard Gillis said: "You are not entitled to address

the court as you are represented. You must behave yourself in the appropriate manner of this court."

Mr Mathew said an application for an adjournment in August had been refused, but since then six people had been arrested and a large quantity of explosive material had been found.

Investigations could lead to further evidence being given against Purdie and Prescott, and it might be necessary to seek to join the two accused with one or more of the other six accused. That decision could not be made until the investigation was complete.

Mr John Platts Mills, QC, for Prescott, said the trial should proceed today. If the two accused were joined with others it might be another six months before the case came up.

Mr George Shindler, QC, for Purdie, said Purdie had asserted his innocence from the start. He also opposed the application, and said a great deal of trouble had been taken by everybody to get the case ready for today.

Judge Gillis, adjourning the trial, provisionally, until October 4, said: "The Crown has said that other material has come into its hands and in the interests of justice this ought to be examined."

Island tax row ends

A dispute over which cars should pay road tax on St Mary's in the Isles of Scilly has ended with all drivers becoming liable.

The tax was imposed in April, but applied to only 14 miles of the 11 miles of roadway on the island. The other 9 miles belonged to the Duchy of Cornwall and private roads were not liable. But now the island council has taken over all the roads, and in return for the £25 tax the roads are to be classified and will qualify for grants.

Oscar, an orang-utan born in the spring, drinking milk at Bristol Zoo where he is being brought up by hand after rejection by his mother.

Council control of courts urged

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

Clerks of county councils would be coherent areas, and have told the Government that the county authorities would be able to integrate court administration with other services.

A memorandum by the Society of Clerks of the Peace and County Councils, which has more than 50 members, criticises the suggestion, made in a Government consultative paper, that magistrates' courts should be centrally administered by the Lord Chancellor's department.

It says the society is convinced that a local level of administration is needed for the selection and training of magistrates, their organisation into effective units, and the provision of staff, buildings, and equipment. The Government's proposals for local government reorganisation gave a unique opportunity to reorganise the courts as part of the new county system.

Many members of the society believe it would be as undesirable to have a centrally-controlled magistracy as to have a centrally-controlled police force. Those who advocated central control had "not worked out in detail the changes which would have to be made, or the cost of making them."

Local government reorganisation, creating 51 counties in England and Wales, would give an opportunity to end the illogical pattern of petty sessional areas in some parts of the country. The new counties

would be coherent areas, and have told the Government that the county authorities would be able to integrate court administration with other services.

The "nationalisation" plan has already been criticised by the Central Council of Magistrates' Courts Committees, but the Magistrates' Association has given its support to the idea.

Showing a second-best flag

By our Planning Correspondent

THE QUALITY of British Embassies is scathingly criticised in the current issue of the "Architectural Review."

It illustrates 22 buildings erected over the past 20 years by the Directorate of Estate Management Overseas of the Department of the Environment (or formerly that good friend, the Ministry of Public Building and Works).

"Though functionally never less than adequate none is architecturally distinguished and none would qualify for inclusion in an anthology of the best British buildings of the last 20 years."

This list includes Bonn, Washington, New Delhi, Moscow, Saigon, Tehran, Ottawa, Oslo, Colombo, Madrid, Gaborone, Jerusalem, Kampala, Stockholm, Tel-Aviv, Jakarta, Buenos Aires, Mbabane, Athens, The Hague, Lusaka, and Islamabad.

The reasons for failure are plain, the magazine says. It claims that the former Ministry never lived down the dyed-in-the-wool reputation of its predecessor, the Office of Works. In addition, it says that the fact that departmental promotion comes through seniority and that dismissal is virtually impossible will continue to discourage the best architects from taking jobs with the department.

The "Review's" solution is the employment of more outside firms chosen on merit rather than reputation. The Directorate's objection that it cannot build up a good team if it gives all its plum jobs away, and that it knows best what is needed anyhow, would be valid if the actual results were more encouraging, the magazine says.

Girl fined for razor threat

A wife aged 17 threatened to slash the throat of another girl with a razor, Leicester magistrates were told yesterday.

Mrs Mary Ellen Fogarty, of Egbert Street, Moss Side, Manchester, was said to have made the threat at Saturday's Leicester City-Manchester City match, during which 16 people were arrested. She was fined £50 after admitting using threatening behaviour.

Francesca Martin (also 17), of Farnes Street, West Gorton, Manchester, was fined £50 after admitting carrying an offensive weapon, a knife.

Daniel Yutile (19), of Almeys Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, admitted using threatening behaviour and was fined the maximum of £100. He was involved in a scuffle.

Fines totalling £365 were imposed at Edinburgh yesterday on 14 people involved in incidents at Saturday's "local derby" between Hearts and Hibernian. All pleaded guilty to breaches of the peace.

'Duty' to warn shopper

Supermarkets should be required to put warning exits to remind customers to check shopping bags for goods, says the Justice Peace and Local Government Review.

The journal sympathises with the suggestion of Mr John Nam, Conservative MP, Exeter, who raised the issue in the House of Commons last week. Supermarkets which place sales pressures should be obliged to warn customers innocently succumbed to check their bags before leaving.

"Everyone with experience in the magistracy's courts that shoplifting cases can be among the most difficult for magistrates to have to decide," the journal says.

"The boundaries of confusion and culpability are very ill-defined."

The journal emphasises responsibility of store who "spend vast sums of making goods attractive easily available to customers" in the first place to prevent shoplifting.

School for offender

Plans to send some offenders back to school rather than to prison were outlined yesterday by a community training unit to be built in Gloucester in the next five years.

Mr Michael Ingram, chief of the county's Probation After-care Committee, said the centre would be cheaper than sending prisoners to prison. It would help offenders a better education to play a part in the community.

It would not be custodial offenders would attend days or for weekend. The centre would be suit many people at present in prison or on probation.

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National Westminster Bank
Simply there to help

Planners 'are in politics'

Planners are political and their work can offset society's inequalities, an international summer planning school in Southampton was told yesterday.

Dr Ray Pahl, senior lecturer in sociology at the University of Kent, said: "Whatever planners advise is political in that all planning decisions imply that some gain and some lose."

Dr Pahl, who is associated with the Inquiry into the Greater London Development Plan, criticised the Royal Town Planning Institute for not "taking a stand" on the fact

that low incomes are the key factor leading to bad environment in the centre of cities.

Planners often admitted that low incomes were the key factor, he said, but they did nothing to get the message across. "Other professions, perhaps suffering less from feelings of inferiority, are prepared to lead public campaigns for what they considered to be best for society, alerting us, for example, to the relationship between smoking and lung cancer and pressing governments to take action."

"Until the Royal Town Planning Institute is willing to take

a similar stand-on the ship between low pay and environmental quality, have serious doubts about professional maturity."

Dr Pahl said it was to try to operate on a society plans that men served existing social ills. Any action was to decay, penalise, or options.

"If planners are taking human social engineering will still remain unreviled by many. The cannot please all the time — and they certainly not try to do so."

هكذا من الأهل

ONE Delegates rejected a resolution which sought to provide a seat on a General Council for all trade unions with more than 150,000 members. Lord Cooper, in his presidential address, spoke of the value of cost-of-living escalator clauses in wage settlements. Mr Ian Mikardo, Chairman of the Labour Party, questioned some of the most popular arguments for British entry in the Common Market. Mr Tom Jackson paid tribute to the help his office workers received during their seven-week strike. A woman delegate expressed concern over the Government's commitment to equal pay.

Lord Cooper wants escalator clauses in wage settlements

Lord Cooper, President of the TUC, in an opening address to the delegates, spoke of the value of cost-of-living escalator clauses in wage settlements as a means of fighting inflation.

The whole of the postwar period had demonstrated that a real wage increase of 10 per cent was far and away better than 10 per cent completely eroded by subsequent inflation, he said.

In an inflationary situation such as we are facing, trade unionists have had to demand substantial wage increases solely to maintain the purchasing power of their incomes. It is understandable that workers should be content with wage rises that are eaten away by rising prices before their claims can be negotiated. Workers were hoping that the implementation of the Common Market would work. "If prices held reasonably while economic growth takes place, the real value of the wage would be able to do the work of an escalator clause, to bring the real value of the wage back to the level of the real value of the wage negotiated."



Lord Cooper

The Lord Cooper described the cost-of-living escalator clause as a means of fighting inflation. He said that the Government had to be seen to be doing something for trade unions since the end of the Second World War.

Jobs like there were those who were fighting and when the Labour Government was in power. But the Government had to be seen to be doing something for trade unions since the end of the Second World War.

A common-sense approach to the problem of inflation has been to demand a real wage increase of 10 per cent. This is a reasonable demand. It is a demand that the Government should be able to meet. It is a demand that the Government should be able to meet.

We have witnessed the inflationary spiral of a wage-price spiral. It is a spiral that has been going on since the end of the Second World War. It is a spiral that has been going on since the end of the Second World War.

The Government has to be seen to be doing something for trade unions. It has to be seen to be doing something for trade unions. It has to be seen to be doing something for trade unions.

W. L. Kendall (Civil and Services Association) said that the extent to which the General Council of the TUC could act effectively on the basis of its members was that it should be able to act effectively on the basis of its members.

The General Council of the TUC should be able to act effectively on the basis of its members. It should be able to act effectively on the basis of its members. It should be able to act effectively on the basis of its members.

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TUC at Blackpool



Reports by
John Torode,
Labour
Correspondent,
Malcolm Dean,
Keith Harper,
James Lewis

Lords ruling causes alarm

The allocation of Congress to the far-reaching implications of a House of Lords ruling on a redundancy payment case was drawn by Mr G. Eastwood, of the Association of Plasterers and Allied Craftsmen.

A member of his union, he said, had been awarded a redundancy payment by an industrial tribunal which decided that a notice posted on a works notice board by the employer, instructing all employees to report to new premises, did not constitute a written offer of alternative employment to the individual concerned.

In another case, however, the Lords had ruled that a notice posted on a factory wall was sufficient offer of alternative employment. If the worker did not see it, the fault was his.

This ruling, Mr Eastwood claimed, introduced an element of artificiality into the Redundancy Payments Act.

No fraternising by brothers

Mr Mikardo told this anecdote: "I recall when I was MP for Reading, the secretary of one of the local trade union branches used to send me highly fraternal letters in viciously vitriolic terms. I still treasure them. One letter said: 'Dear Sir and Bro: That speech you made on steel nationalisation last Sunday was a load of tripe. I hope that at the next election the people of this town will throw you out on your bloody neck. Yours fraternally.'"

Eurofanatics slammed by Mikardo

Mr Ian Mikardo, Chairman of the Labour Party, conveying fraternal greetings, delivered a strongly anti-Common Market speech.

He said it was a myth to suggest that growth was determined by size and that Britain was too small a market to take full advantage of economies of scale in production.

It was also misleading to suggest that a larger market raised productivity by permitting larger manufacturing runs. It was not possible "to get economies of scale indefinitely as your hatch size increases."

It was possible to obtain economies only up to a certain point and then the curve flattened out.

Mr Mikardo also questioned the value the Common Market offered in encouraging technological exchanges and partnerships between industries in member countries.

Mr Mikardo said there were far more technological exchanges and partnerships outside the Common Market and across its frontiers than there were within it.

"The European countries themselves are queuing up to buy British, American, and Japanese know-how. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. You'll have to look very hard to find any evidence that technological co-operation in the Common Market has produced more advanced products than those of other countries."

"The best textile machinery in Europe is made not in the Common Market but in Switzerland, the best power plants in the Soviet Union, the best glassware in Czechoslovakia, the best paper machinery in Sweden, the best optical instruments in East Germany, the best leather goods in Austria, and if you want to go outside Great Britain—and I

don't—you get the best ships in Norway, the best beer in Denmark and Czechoslovakia, the best heavy vehicles in Sweden, the best farm products in Ireland and Denmark."

"If only the Eurofanatics would occasionally lift up their eyes to horizons a bit wider than



Ian Mikardo

their holy sextet, they might stop denigrating the rest of Europe, including, most particularly, our own country."

Mr Mikardo spoke with pleasure of the dealing of the breach between the trade union movement and the Labour Party. The National Executive of the party had accepted the total and unconditional repeal of the Industrial Relations Act.

"It's a great pity that this meeting of minds on industrial relations didn't happen five years ago; if it had, we might well still be meeting under a Labour Government today."

Co-op wishes for unity

Mr T. E. Graham, of the Co-operative Union, said that the traumatic circumstances facing the Co-operative Movement had forced it to face the fact that the pattern of benevolent paternalism had no place in modern society.

Perhaps the greatest tragedy of the Labour Movement was that it had not found a way of developing the maximum strength of the working-class movement. "Would that all the trade unionists were also members of the Labour Party and supporters of the Co-operative Movement; would that we could claim the 13 million people who voted Labour at the last election were trade unionists and supported their local Co-operative societies."

The Movement needed 100 per cent support from those it regarded as its friends. Mr Graham, who was conveying fraternal greetings to Congress, added: "There is little joy in ensuring the survival and growth of one wing of the Labour Movement only to see another stumble, and perhaps fall."

Guardian pamphlet

The "Guardian" reports of the Trades Union Congress, together with our leading articles, will be reprinted as a pamphlet.

It will be available at the end of next week, price 25p, post free, from the Circulation Manager, The Guardian, Room 22, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR; or from the trade counters at 164 Deansgate, Manchester, and 192 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1.

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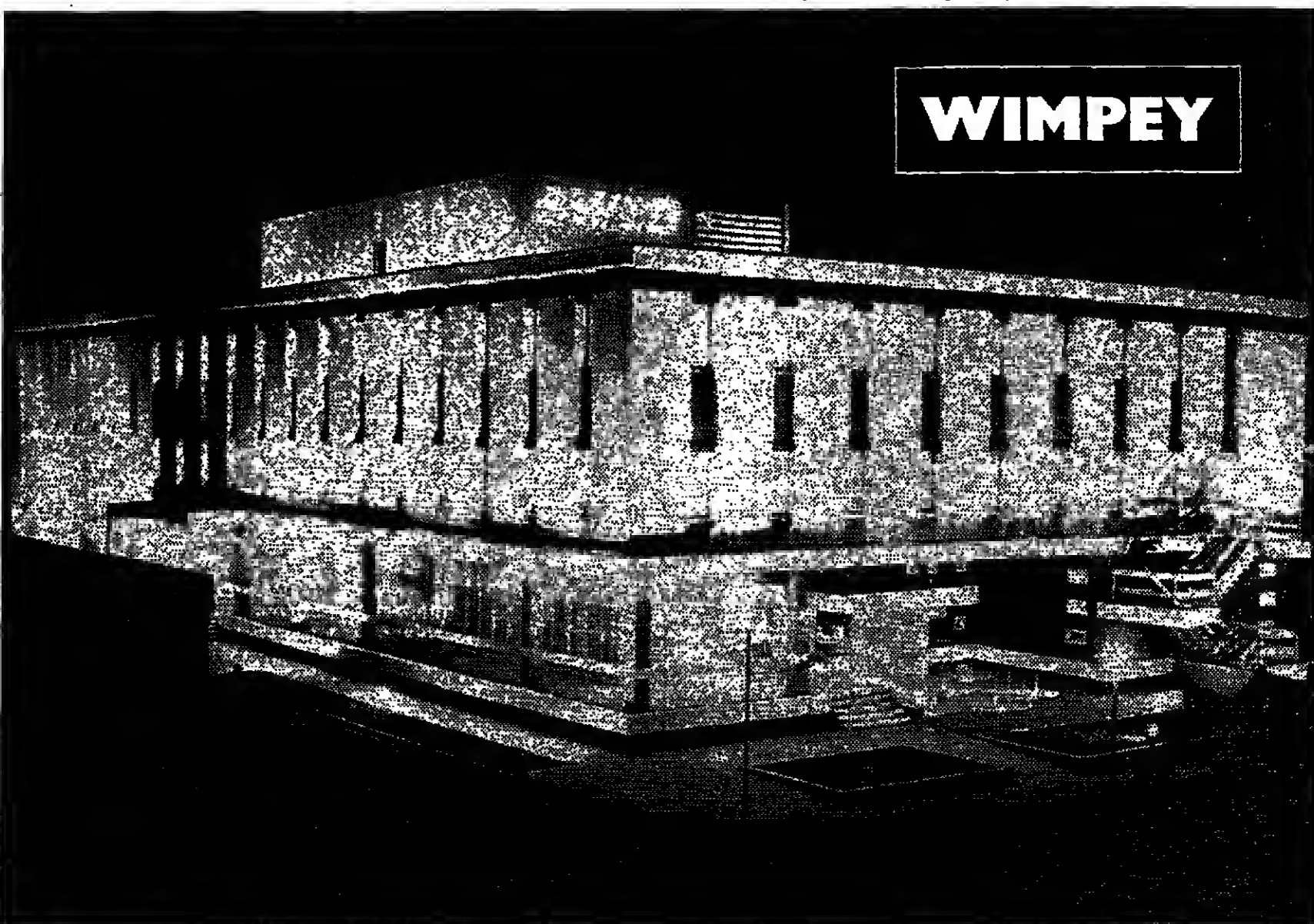
And this revolutionary installation, carried out by Thorn-Benham, means three things... capital costs and running costs, both are less; and greater employee comfort is provided.

This South Western Electricity Board's office building was constructed by the Wimpey Bristol organisation who also co-ordinated the specialist sub-contractors and suppliers.

It is not a lone example. Co-operation between the local Wimpey organisation and the Yorkshire Electricity Board resulted in the recent completion of a similar example of integrated environmental design. Elsewhere Wimpey have been engaged on two further projects under the direction of the North Eastern Electricity Board.

Great national organisations working for the common good—at local level.

Avonbank, the new district headquarters of the South Western Electricity Board.



WIMPEY

Equal pay passion

An impassioned appeal for stronger action by unions on equal pay for women was made by Mrs Anna Solomon, who said there was a strong suspicion that the present Government was not anxious to see legislation enacted.

The Equal Pay Act of 1970, with its promise of operation in 1975, was far from being "in the bag," and she urged Congress to fight for an immediate programme for equal pay.

Women, she said, were sick of the patronising clichés at their expense. No union wage claim in future, she declared, should go forward without a specific clause on equal pay. "Women are waking up in every direction, but the unions seem completely unaware of it." Militant action on this one issue could bring about the death of the present Government.

The dahlia symbol

The TUC's affiliated membership figure of 10,002,204 appeared over the conference platform on a large banner accompanied by a mysterious floral emblem which, Mr Vic Feather explained, was a dahlia.

Its significance, he said, was that the dahlia was first introduced in 1864, the year the TUC was born, "and its choicest blooms appear in September."

Members would not be surprised to learn that it came in a variety of hues, but when brought together they blended to form a perfect whole. "And the more you try to cut it back, the stronger it grows."

The agenda for today includes: Industrial Training; Trade Union Organisation; The Industrial Relations Bill; Social Insurance and Industrial Welfare.

AT THE FIFTH SHIRAZ Festival in Iran, Peter Brook is presenting the class play of his International Centre for Theatre Research. That is to say, his young Paris-based company is performing "Orghast," written by the poet Ted Hughes in three dead tongues and in a fourth language of his own making, a language that is itself called Orghast.

Watching it is like attending a play in any other foreign language—with some important qualifications: the principal language is entirely unintelligible to the audience, and the text is unavailable in translation. Attending plays in foreign languages is getting to be a common experience, but at Jerzy Grotowski's Laboratory Theatre, even the spectator whose knowledge of Polish is confined to "hello" and "goodbye" can read the director's notes and, usually the original text of the work. Grotowski has chosen to interpret here, however, the language and the text are equally mysterious, with the text illuminated only by Brook's gnomish references to Aeschylus' "Prometheus Bound," Calderon's "Life is a Dream," and the archetypal struggle between father and son.

(That is, theoretically "Orghast" is a mystery, in actual fact, deciphering "Orghast" became a sort of party game in Shiraz, and the clues became at least almost too plentiful. I finally began suspecting little Iranian children to come up to me on street corners bawling: "Two words of Orghast for 10 rials, mister." But I must first speak of "Orghast" as if it remained a mystery.)

"Orghast" is primarily an exercise for its actors and its director, a research project of the International Centre. No one seemed more surprised than Brook when, at a public discussion, he was told by one critic that he had created a "landmark" in the theatre and by another that he had given us an "achieved" work of art. To the unsaid observer, the offer of some striking moments of theatre, but these moments seem not at all united by any intelligible plan.

A hall of fire swings down on a chain and is caught in a cauldron. A torch is lit from it, but the cauldron is covered and the original flame snuffed out. It is an exciting incident, and the presence of Prometheus, chained to the rock above, gives us some idea of its general significance. But what are we to make of a kafta-wearing black, softly and rather movingly crooning, "Boolorga" in some strange tongue that we are obviously to regard as containing a baby? Or of a Japanese actor (whom Londoners may remember from Brook's exercises in "The Tempest" at the Roundhouse), most persuasively and even frighteningly spitting hatred and destruction at everyone else? What are we to make of them? Why, love and hatred in their purest form, untainted by any intelligible language and nearly untouched by anything resembling a plot. The actors achieve all the effects themselves, as in Grotowski's poor theatre. One fundamental purpose of Brook's "research" is surely to establish that his actors can meet this test.

"Orghast" is in two parts, both of them performed at ancient Persepolis, a few miles from Shiraz. Part One went on at night at the presumed tomb of Artaxerxes III, selected because it is a fine natural stage with excellent acoustics. (Or so we were told. At an impromptu press conference, I said to Ted Hughes: "If we find out that Artaxerxes III committed pericide or was the victim of it, we shall be rather disappointed in you." Part Two was intended to be seen at dawn in the large plain before Naqsh-e Rostam, where Darius I, Darius II, Xerxes, and Artaxerxes I are traditionally supposed to be buried. Actually, I saw it in two run-throughs at night, and so while I had the disadvantage of watching it by artificial light, I possibly had a clearer idea of what was going on than those who would attend the one public performance.



CLAUDE CONFORTE'S AS WAR IN "ORGHAST"

Orghast is a wicked myth

On that night, I was one of only six critics who came to the run-throughs, but, at the opening, hundreds of spectators would be straying among the actors in the manner of "Orlando Furioso, 1789," and Brook's "Tempest" exercises, which, in 1968, anticipated the Italian and French experiments in audience mobility.

High above the main action of "Orghast: Part One" is Prometheus, chained to a rock. The theft of fire for which Zeus has punished him establishes a link with Persia's ancient fire-worship; his secret knowledge that Zeus is in danger of hegetting a son greater than himself points to another of the play's main themes, the hostility of father to son. The Prometheus

passages are in ancient Greek, verbatim out of Aeschylus' "Prometheus Bound."

On the principal playing area below, a chorus of squatting actors watches an earthly tyrant (dynamically acted by the Japanese actor, Katsuhiko Oida) cause his first child to be murdered and his second to be chained up. Although the chained prince provides a human parallel to Prometheus, his story is substantially that of Sigismund in a 17th-century Spanish classic. Calderon's "Life is a Dream." I understand that Hughes and Brook once considered inserting verbatim passages of Calderon's original Spanish, but decided a living language would be out of place.

As an adult, the chained prince is tormented by the same vulture that has been preying on Prometheus. A rebellious servant of the tyrant's (perhaps a little like Lucifer, the light-bearer) frees him by putting a torch to his chains. The liberated prince recovers from the savage state more quickly than Calderon's Sigismund, and yet he is savage enough to remind us of two other creatures raised like beasts—of the hero of Peter Handke's "Kaspar" (a play on which Brook's group worked in Paris) and Shakespeare's Caliban (with whom Brook seemed obsessively concerned in his "Tempest" exercises). The rebellious servant leads the tyrant into a hallucinatory state in which, unwittingly, he kills two more of his



HENRY POPKIN reports
From the Shiraz Festival on a class play from the International Centre for Theatre Research, presented by Peter Brook. "Orghast" was written by Ted Hughes in three dead tongues and a fourth of his own invention. Watching it is like attending a play in a foreign language, except that nobody understands the principal language, and no translation is available...

PETER BROOK AND TED HUGHES

children. This incident is derived from Japanese story, but the text is Latin, echoing a similar event in Seneca's "Hercules Furens."

Overcome with grief, the tyrant blinds himself, like Oedipus. His former servant urges his son and former prisoner to kill the wicked old monster, but the young man declines. Waist-deep as he was in parallels and archetypes, Hughes found this note of forgiveness to be unusual; still, it does have some precedents in "Life is a Dream" and in the Prometheus myth, since Prometheus eventually gives up his secret and averts destruction for Zeus.

In Part Two, the blind tyrant, his surviving son, and other characters out of Part One slowly march across the plain of Naqsh-e Rostam, half-singing, half-reciting lamentation. Other actors use this area, the tombs themselves, and an old fire-temple in the foreground to enact substantial sections of Aeschylus' "The Persians" in the original Greek—a play that involves two of the monarchs presumably buried here, Xerxes and Darius the Great; "The Persians" is, incidentally, formally banned in Iran. (The fire-temple is now being restored, and so it is disfigured by a temporary structure resembling a climbing frame. Brook's actors make maximum use of this structure, thereby reminding me of the climbing frame at the "Tempest" exercises. At this point, I began to wonder if I should be treated for analogy-mania.) The Persian invaders of Greece are destroyed, and we observe again the naive human scene: Man, the rough-looking fellow who received fire on earth at the beginning of Part One, walks across the plain, leading a cow.

How does Part Two build upon the pattern created in Part One? We move forward in time so that mythology can confront history. Zeus is to the mythical but half-human tyrant of Part One as this tyrant is to the historical Xerxes. Analogies again.

This narrative goes far beyond anything that anyone in the audience is expected to get out of "Orghast." Brook is, I think, practising a little theatre research on us, trying to see how much we can interpret of these standard dramatic situations, mimed by well-trained actors who speak unintelligible but expressive languages.

I, however, am a lot of proper guinea-pig because I have been cheating and conceding, overdoing the story element. Also, the plot is intended for the actors, because, after all, "Orghast" is an exercise intended to benefit them. Obviously, Brook believes like Grotowski that the best drama—and perhaps the only real drama—echoes the old archetypes. Like Grotowski, he trains his actors by exploring the archetypal situations.

When "Orghast" is not in Aeschylus' Greek or Seneca's Latin (which pops up again briefly in Part Two), it is in Orghast or in Avesta, the ritual language of ancient Persia, never used for common speech but rich in explosive consonants. Orghast is occasionally expressive: "boolorga," which means "dark," seems the darkest word ever coined, especially when it is feelingly crooned by Brook's Malinese actor. And who could have hoped for much more? It came, after all, out of necessity, from one of those practical dilemmas to which Brook always responds ingeniously. Years ago, he devised a "Lear" to fit the personality of Paul Scofield. Now, he has devised a theatre exercise to fit a group of actors who do not have any language in common. Orghast is the great equaliser; it is no one's native tongue, and that is its justification.

What else can I tell you? Seek scadam. Climb out of the boolorga into the hwon.

"Orghast" is no more an end in itself than the exercises in "The Tempest" were. The exercises in "The Tempest" led to Brook's brilliant production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." If "Orghast" does as much, we shall have no cause to complain.

Nicholas de Jongh sums up Festival theatre in Edinburgh

Snoo or never on a pig night

HAROLD WILSON tried to sink Bismarck; aches and private parts were blown and a Negro died graphically after succumbing to a head knife. No one could deny that the new established Pool Theatre celebrated its first festival with a long flourish of and politics. Portable at the theatre, the premiere of "Blow Job" at the theatre had whetted most dramatic appetites, but Mr. Snoo Wilson, the author, "Blow Job" with its surreal images, did not muster the same impact or so letitimate a festival of horror as in his earlier work. Certainly, here the same distinguishing mark extraordinary brutalities and a hazy sensibility. But there were at least three themes struggling for mastery and never cohering as they should. Two safe howlers blew a safe and a schizophrenic girl refused to leave warehouse yard; a dying old queen's stream of consciousness flow as watched the safe-blowers blow; and policeman patrolled.

Eventually Wilson brought them into disastrous and violent collision making, some points about sex, aberration in the ritual process. A connection is established between a policeman (whose wig falls off in fatal gellignite blast) and the old how sexual who is given a marvellous believable sequence of erotic me ories; a link is aspired for between the schizophrenic and the transvestite. But the drama of the safe blowing is the labourer character exposition in opposing directions. The unsavoury relationship between a ser and some violence is here, too, in David Hare's "Mousetrap." Mr. Wilson's markedly individual gift off form.

Far more impressive was the premiere of James Saunders "Games/After Liverpool," performed by the TOC Company. "After Liverpool," the lesser of the two, presents two sets of interlocking couples exchanging reverent and devaluing words until a bottom of nothingness is reached. Speech becomes an appalling bar. "In my beginning is my end" at the end of their love relations, they are still asking the same questions, exchanging the same banalities. It is true to Saunders' idea that each is locked securely in an invisible prison, but demonstrates this with ponderous overkill of words. I disengage myself from his pessimistic and plastic conviction.

"Games," however, is thorough arresting. From its rushed and a mured fragment out of a report of the Calley hearing, it moves to examine the actor. He is to be lost somewhere between the and the created and Saunders' his four actors involved in dramatic hearing and their own reaction to it; the two become inseparable. What's the idea? He asked of the grief-stricken player, the question is echoed here. To purpose does the actor extort a "sincerity" from himself, strive it, cultivate it? Also we are not sure when he is acting and when he is being himself, when presenting reaction to the strictly straddling balance of interesting doubts. A Yavin's sharp direction ensures the performer is scrutinised deep merges making the "truth" rather responding to it.

James Harold Wilson slink Bismarck (at the Pool) has reached the standard of Albert I. John Ford's Cuban Missile Crisis which he also created with the College of Art Theatre group. This is because Mr. Hunt and the p have not yet found a sustaining phor or allegory for the world. Wilson as they did for "Cuban M Crisis." At the Pool there are a of beautiful satirical and surreal tion. Wilson leads the troops o battle in '64 and '66 and they oervously for the first shots. Bal Castle strides through the play a world's nurse and Roy Jenkins (p. by the actor last seen as Ché Gue moults Beckett and rounded lan in a Yorkshire accent. Michael St merges infrequently as a stuffed and the lost premier is dressed i robes of expediency (dynamic le ship is one of his props). But the no sustaining plan, comment or cri and a number of irrelevant inser. Factual errors irritate. Hugh Gai not Herbert Morrison, produced 1951 Budeet; Michael Stewart di support George Brown in the African arms dispute; he was pa ately against the deputy premier. acting is not very good and the needs more work.

More briefly: "The Pool lunc production of "The Tenant" Richard Crane is a member of a near psychopath meter reader h his room to a Negro and then r ting it; horrific projection of teri its climax. Jack Ronder's accom ing "Free Ranger" is an inv futurist piece imagining us as de battery hens. The New Coll Speech and Drama perform with did vigour in "Bank Cing," a m like "Henry V" but it sounds too like Lionel Bart and Menotti combine.

The official dramatic offerings the exception of the magnificent F dra Theatre) have so far lived to expectation. Why not we could support such a wretched drama gramme? It need not be an extenuating arguments are spe Mr. Diamond should either dismiss team of advisers and recomme who are recommending wrongly o himself a drama director, or the Council should step in. The purs the mediocre has gone too far.

Perhaps too the Edinburgh Co tion could do something about. The Traverse Theatre Club is a u experimental theatre centre in E and yet the council has given £350 for the past three years. It will give £500. By what pnd phillanthropy? Does it not kno it not care that the Traverse a national praise and national rep Scottish theatre. There is no ed part in London. Does it not red that the Traverse brings money to a wall? By continuing to the Traverse with such a small client (the Arts Council grant is 1 honourous and demeaning inter the arts it professes. Such me of spirit is not necessary, nor right.

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Gipsies

I SUPPOSE ONE SHOULD not hold a "Radio Times" or "TV Times" billing against any programme. Its maker did not necessarily write the hunch and in any case the programme should be self-contained. Still, there is no point in denying that the lack of content in Sunday's BBC-2 film about gipsies—"A Cold Wind on the Heath"—was made doubly irritating by the "Radio Times" programme note:

A group of young men whose connections allowed them to penetrate gipsy family life in a way never before achieved, lived with and filmed two gipsy families over a period of months in Kent and Essex during 1970 and 1971. The equirees found a striking similarity between the present conditions of gipsies and that of nomadic peoples all over the world who have come into direct collision with modern society. Are the only two solutions integration or destruction? Now that would seem to add up to an unusually interesting insight into a small but aching human and social problem. Unfortunately virtually none of it figures in what we saw on the screen.

What we actually got was a stupefyingly usual, sentimental film maker's exercise—the one about the lone wanderer in an alien society who has set more horses and carts (or people, or cars) across distant horizons in the European cinema than one cares to think about. The visuals of this one were certainly elegant and gave a sort of image of increasing isolation, but they did it at the expense of the people and of the problem.

The special position of the makers, their months of contact with the subjects produced only the "ost basic conversation from the families who posed for the cameras. People who, allowed to relax, might have been able to explain their way of life and longings, had instead to go through a charade of meetings and partings of distantly reconstructed events of years ago. For one spy old lady, alone in her covered wagon at the age of 104, but bubbling with vitality must surely have been a fund of memory and experience: she was, however, relegated to a bit part in a "chance meeting" saying little more than her name, rank, number and "goodbye" to the largely inarticulate father of the subject family. But the "goodbye" at least was done in extenso, from several angles and seemingly for ever, to her obvious embarrassment.

review

LITTLE ANGELS: the National Folk Ballet of horses, which opened at Sadler's Wells last night



QEH

Robin Denselow

The Faces

THE FACES are an old-fashioned, no-nonsense rock 'n' roll band—pure pop, some coloured suits to acrobatics with the microphone. They prance across the stage like an East End street gang who have made it; anger Rod Stewart pouts and seizes his bottle of wine like a contented jackdaw. But they can afford to camp it up a little: this summer both The Faces and Stewart by himself, have produced best-selling albums and built up an impressive reputation from their performances.

Their QEH concert on Sunday should have been a rare opportunity to hear them in at least reasonably quiet surroundings, but they treated it as if they were playing at another vast open air show. The sound was poor—too loud, too distorted, and with Stewart's voice almost swamped. The Stones (who also consist of an above-average instrumental section, and a decidedly far above average vocalist) would never play at concerts under quite such conditions. But neither Stewart nor the rest of the band seemed to care too much. They

blasted on, enjoyed themselves enormously, and were always thumpily exciting if never subtle. Just occasionally, Stewart's husky, slightly strangled voice came over as well as on record; just as the occasional slide-guitar break from Ron Wood showed what he was capable of. In a hall like the QEH I would have hoped they would play "Gasoline Alley" as they recorded it—as a gutsy, semi-acoustic blues, ideally suited to Stewart's extraordinary voice. But no, that too was distorted.

EDINBURGH

Gerald Lerner

Chicago S. O.

BEGINNING with three national anthems, the second of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's Concerts revealed more of the orchestra's characteristics. A curious one is that during a national anthem the cellos stand too, balancing the instruments on the seat in front of them. More important is the extraordinary agility and accuracy of those cellos and their double bass colleagues. Mahler's Fifth Symphony presents the lower strings with several virtuoso problems, particularly in the last movement, and it is most unusual to hear these passages played with such fine detail at such high speeds as they were on Sunday. Another, inescapable, impression left by this performance was the brilliance (not heaviness) of the brass section, with an uncommonly secure hornist to play the obligato part.

Unfortunately, in a not very good seat in the stalls, balance was not as perfect as it was the night before. In those places where Mahler demands most of the first violins in the way of tone, this section seemed short of power, and it was not always easy to pick out the middle-register woodwind sounds. This is a pity, since it was an admirably clean-lined performance which should have been absolutely clear. However, the benefits of this taut, fast-free Solti interpretation were by no means lost through a few faults in balance. It was an exciting, almost hectic presentation of the work, with a lovely Adagio as a reposeful interlude and a splendid long-term coherence nevertheless.

The other work was Mozart's Piano Concerto in D minor, K.466, with too many strings in an unfocused accompaniment. Vladimir Ashkenazy played with gradually more and more evident perception, making much of the dramatic change in character in the slow movement.

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BELOW RIGHT: by Sujon. Blanket wool, brightly coloured zipped jacket, with two zipped pockets; plain wool trousers with turn-ups matching one of the colours of the check. Sizes 8-12, approx. £19 at Escalade, Brompton Road; Image, Bath.

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Degrees of unemployment

The 5,000 unemployed graduates to be expected by the end of the year have to be measured, as Mr Digby Jacks of the National Union of Students said yesterday, against a total unemployment of 900,000. Yet to acknowledge this does not dismiss the phenomenon that now, for the first time in Britain, graduates in technology and applied sciences are finding that rewarding jobs are not there for the asking. In the arts, the pure sciences, and the social sciences this has been familiar experience for twenty years or more. What is new is that the Vice-Chancellor of one of our science universities should advise his new graduates in electrical engineering to look for jobs as refrigerator salesmen.

An obvious paradox in the 1971 situation is that arts graduates do not succeed in finding what they consider rewarding jobs because their training has not been sufficiently specialised, whereas technologists suffer from being vocationally trained for vocations which do not exist. Some of the trouble can, of course, be traced to the falling off in industrial investment and the consequent fall in demand for precise but narrow skills. To this extent a fall in total unemployment will bring with it a fall in graduate unemployment too. But there appears to be an absolute overproduction of applied scientists and technologists, whether the economy is booming or not. Mr Bernard Holloway, who raised the problem again before the British Association yesterday, confesses to being a "thundering pessimist," who began to trace a surplus of applied scientists as long ago as 1965. The same phenomenon has, of course, long afflicted the United States where 60,000 such people are now out of work and where the market is so

unattractive as to discourage recruitment, which in turn might lead to shortage of scientific talent in ten or fifteen years' time. This looks suspiciously like stop-go economics applied to education.

Mr Holloway's remedy, or palliative, is to reduce the degree of specialisation required in universities. He suggested yesterday that it would be better to give all students general courses for, say, the first two years and allow the specialities to develop later. In many ways this is attractive. It is a truism (of which universities generally seem to take little notice) that education is designed not only or even mainly to equip a person for a job but to make his subsequent life more fruitful, useful, and satisfying. Many jobs, unfortunately, are humdrum, but many are made unnecessarily humdrum because the people doing them are humdrum. The theory is that a lowly worker who writes verse or gives himself problems in topology between whistles is a happier man than a lowly worker who does not, and put in these terms the argument can be made to seem naive. But unless we believe that education is worthwhile for its own sake we are wasting vast resources.

A general course of study leading to a speciality later is open to the objection that it either leaves not enough time for the speciality to be fully developed or entails lengthening the university course. But in either case it is a straw to be clutched at and a peg, to change the metaphor, on which radical university reformers will want to hang plans. These plans will certainly include a reorientation of university courses to deliver them from their narrow academic base and open them to the needs the graduate will discover after he has left university for ever.

Towards Byzantine peace

The Cyprus situation begins to show signs of huddling disintegration: which is ominous. It also begins to trail memories of comic opera: which may not be so bad. There are shootings and tense little crises along the green lines separating Greek from Turk. There are long-running peace talks limping from deathbed to deathbed. There is the new prospect of an ancient but still worrisome General Grivas hiding under one of these deathbeds. And, of course, there is His Beatitude, Supermak of the Eastern Med., playing Byzantine games.

As matters uneasily rest, any number of relatively small things could go wrong and bring renewed bloodshed. Right-wing terrorist groups could try further pot shots at the Archbishop. Grivas could try a botch of a coup. Borderline nerves could snap. But President Makarios' weekend in Athens has usefully clarified the single essential of peaceful settlement: that it is proposed by the Greek Cypriots and accepted by a huge majority of them; that it must evolve on the island, not be imposed from afar by bullying big brothers.

Two factors have brought back strife to the island. First, a pall of sterile boredom over the communal negotiations. Secondly, a fresh Graeco-Turkish resolve to settle at all costs, to get this bothersome island and its tedious people out of the way so that relations between Colonel Papadopoulos and Ankara may bloom again. In theory, nobody could object to such an initiative. Any solution (as U Thant must surely keep saying to himself) is cheaper than none. But the Archbishop

knows a final treaty he can't sell at home is high futility. He cannot afford to be pushed around by the Greek regime. He has now, apparently, told the colonels a simple political truth—that, much though they may loathe it, they have to support him if Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot start fighting again. And what could he simpler to arrange (or fail to suppress)? The Turkish fleet is always just over the horizon. Greek public opinion may not count for much ordinarily, but on this issue it has Papadopoulos by the jugular.

Thus, hopefully, we are a step or more away from chaos. Nicosia has won the right to decide its own destiny. Now it must use that right decisively. For what use is self-determination without determination? How can world opinion rally indefinitely to an island government which declines any policy but costly stagnation—a kind of I'm-all-right-Mikis attitude, underwritten by UN troops? Makarios says he wants a United Nations mediator back, the spring for another effort at peace. U Thant says he will supply only an arbitrator, his report binding on both parties. Obviously, and inevitably, there are shades of ludicrous debate about the moment when mediation becomes arbitration; but the Greek Cypriots should think hard before quibbling afresh. As tourism booms, they know what lush financial pastures lie ahead. They certainly realise that, whatever the formalities, a dominant Greek Cypriot majority must win in the long run. They have everything to gain from genuine and generous bargaining. And perhaps this is their last chance.

Local option for milk

Mrs Thatcher's Education (Milk) Act is beginning to look not just mean but ridiculous as well. Free milk has been flowing illegally in Merthyr Tydfil since the first day of term. The cunning burghers of Manchester have discovered that if they put even a trace of chocolate powder into the milk it will turn into cocoa, which the children can have free because the Act only mentions milk. City councillors in Scotland's mightiest cities are defying Mr Gordon Campbell to prosecute them, and handing out milk in the meantime. Mrs Thatcher is being made to look a fool. Mr Campbell is being made to look a fool for Mrs Thatcher's sake. The Education (Milk) Act is infirm government at its worst.

The Act is based on the 1964 assumption that big sister Thatcher and big brother Campbell know best. The Act's purpose is to make it illegal for local education authorities to give milk to children over the age of seven whether the local authorities want to do this or not. The Government intends to try to prevent councils from spending the ratepayers' money on a specified public service. The elected representatives of the people of Merthyr Tydfil, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Dumbarshire, and Fife may believe that the children in their care need free milk at school for reasons that seem good locally. Their ratepayers have not disagreed with them. Mrs

Thatcher says, in effect, that local opinion is beside the point. The fact that there is more poverty in Glasgow than there is in Finchley does not matter. The Government knows best; and if local councillors step out of line Mrs Thatcher will set the District Auditor on them and make them pay for the milk themselves.

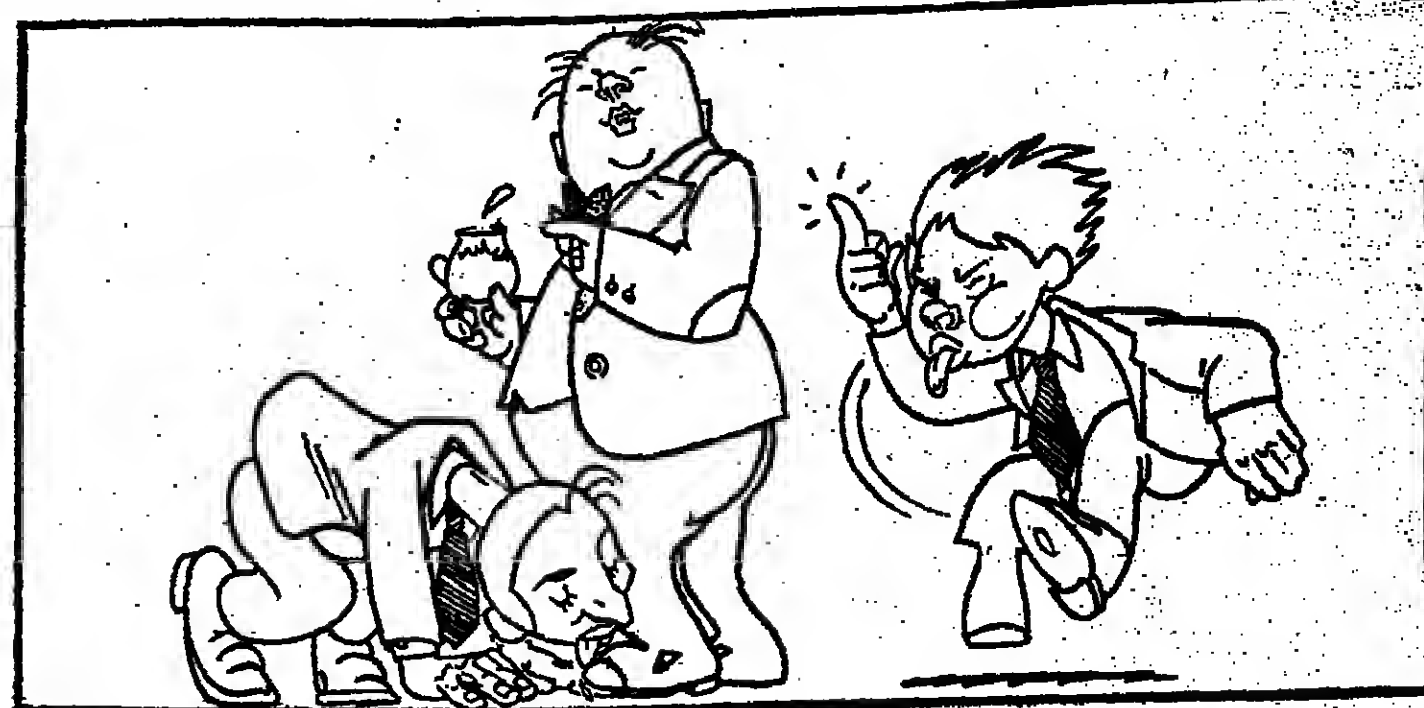
In practice Mrs Thatcher now has only two options. She can repeal her Act. Or she can face up bravely to a winter of petty prosecutions. Mrs Thatcher ought to be wise enough to see that the first option is preferable to the second. Long before Merthyr Tydfil has been brought to justice Manchester will have pioneered the free cocoa loophole. After Mr Campbell has smashed the revolt in Glasgow he will have Dundee to reckon with, and possibly Perthshire as well (Sir Alec Douglas-Home notwithstanding). In claiming that Whitehall knows best about whether children need free milk or not Mrs Thatcher has a bad case. She cannot win the argument. She can only enforce her will by what will be seen as an act of repression, the repression of local opinion. Having promised (as they did before the election) to "restore to the local elector and the local councillor the freedom of action he needs to make life better for himself and his fellow-citizens" Ministers like Mrs Thatcher ought to be the last people to take a councillor's freedom away from him.

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: The purple gallinule has a wide but discontinuous breeding distribution throughout the south-west Palaearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental and Australian regions but is not upon the British list, so that a friend could scarcely believe his eyes recently as he watched one in mid-Cheshire. However, a huge moorhen with plumage in two shades of vivid blue, a thick red bill and long red legs is quite unmistakable. The bird behaved exactly like a moorhen, strutting slowly and carefully over the grass with frequent flicks of its white tail in just the manner of its small familiar relation. The purple gallinule is, of course, not infrequently kept in collections of exotic waterfowl and one's first thought is that it may have escaped from one of these. However, both Manchester's Belle Vue and Chester Zoos say that they have not lost one. I hear that until the heavy rain at the Bank Holiday weekend over-filled the pools, conditions at the fashions had been ideal for waders. Those passing through have included greenshanks, ruffs, wood sandpipers and little stints, as well as the more familiar species. In the north of the county, the outstanding recent rarity has been a Temminck's stint, a tiny lark-sized wader which breeds in the high Arctic and winters in tropical Africa and Asia. There are some dozen records of its occurrence in Cheshire.

L. P. SAMUELS

Not such a capital idea



THIS week 10 million children go back to school, some happily, but others with a deep loathing for the whole process. Does it do them any good—the ones who loathe it, I mean? What is the point of herding them back to barracks for a further term of imprisonment?

It is quite clear what the original idea was. The growth in education over the 19th century, which culminated in making it compulsory 100 years ago, was motivated by a desire to be more efficient, to make capitalism work. It was not in any sense a charitable feeling for the more unfortunate members of society, or even a desire to abolish ignorance, which drove a collection of politicians, deeply committed to the principle of "laissez faire," to institute this gross invasion of personal liberty.

Not a bit of it. The principal motive was fear — fear of the Germans, fear of Europe, generally, fear that we were losing the industrial race, which had started in Britain (for no demonstrable reason) a century earlier. The infant technological revolution was getting under way and the cause of productivity would be advanced if the workers could at least be induced to read the factory notices and, at best, to rival German workers in their technical expertise.

Of course it would help if they could be induced to read the Bible as well, but that would be a bonus, not the central objective. Moreover, it was an issue fraught with endless denominational arguments: Sunday schools could best look after godliness.

Now I am aware that even the merest suggestion that the principle of compulsory education might be suspect, is still the deepest heresy in orthodox educational circles.

It is a principle which has brought a secure livelihood to tens and thousands of "educators" at every level of the system, and not surprisingly standard progressive opinion points in exactly the other direction. We are just about to add

COMPULSORY schooling, both in principle and practice, is generally accepted as a "good thing." By parents, by educationists, by the State. But is it? Here CHRISTOPHER PRICE examines the history of the system, its benefits and faults—and wonders whether it deserves to survive in its present form.

on an extra year, to make it a 12-year minimum stint, and Sir William Alexander has recently suggested to a Select Committee that we should work towards a compulsory leaving age of 18 in the future.

It would, of course, be highly inconvenient to the public at large not to have compulsory schooling. For parents who are anxious to get down to a job of work themselves, it ensures that there is always someone around to babysit their children when they go out.

The legal sanction saves them the trouble of explaining to their children why education is necessary. And then there are all those certificates and things. It is useful to have a law which forces your children to enter the academic paper-chase. Against all the odds, they might even emerge with a useful certificate and be grateful ever after.

Well and good. But it is fascinating how the reasons change. It is now mostly parental convenience and pupils' prospects; we hear very much less about national prestige and efficiency. And wonder. Educational economists have been sweating away for the past 20 years to discover some firm causal connection between educational investment and economic progress and they have not found one yet.

It seems it is well nigh impossible to quantify the pay-off from forcing all children into schools. Indeed it is much easier to see the process happening the other way round, and quantify the costs which flow from economic prosperity.

Prosperity stimulates an escalating demand for more and more "education," eagerly pur-

sued and quite disproportionately consumed by the middle classes. So some schools get better, and others get worse, and each September some children go happily along to the good ones, while others are dragged into the awful ones, whether they like it or not. Not unnaturally many of them don't, and believe, quite rightly, that they could make better use of the limited time at their disposal.

In many ways it is the Truck Act all over again. Instead of giving them the money to buy themselves a decent education, we serve them up shoddy inferior goods, without the option of refusal. Why not give them an educational voucher, and let them shop around and, if they like, spread their education throughout life?

It would be a far fairer idea; it would also—in theory—be extremely flexible; positive discrimination in favour of the underprivileged could be built into the system. So far this sort of idea has been associated with the Institute of Economic Affairs and right-wing strategists to ensure the preservation of the public schools.

But in the US the degeneration of the urban school has gone so far that educational vouchers are thought of as a left-wing, almost revolutionary concept.

It is not that had in Britain yet, but the signs are not good. Mrs Thatcher has just refused the request of the NUT for an inquiry into slum schools, and she has so far failed to extract any money from the Treasury for the project she announced six months ago to boost the education of "slow learners."

All the same most people would stick with compulsory

education for a little longer yet, in the belief that it still does ensure a rough and ready equality of opportunity and enable a few of those who start off by loathing it all to win through in the end, however awful the schools they go to.

Moreover, they say, more cogently, that compulsory education forces funds out of a succession of reluctant governments. If we went over to vouchers, there would be nothing to prevent their value being constantly eroded. The raising of the leaving age to 16 was urged quite as strongly for the money it would extract from the Treasury for secondary schools as for any good it would do to the reluctant extra pupils.

So it all depends on where and how the money is spent. Compulsory education only deserves to survive if it produces a system which is generally fair, and consumers who are reasonably content. This means practising far more financial discrimination than we do at the moment to ensure justice within the total educational system: and allowing for far greater flexibility within the system so that the consumers (particularly the older students) can vote with their feet when they want to.

[The suggestion was made three years ago, that when the school leaving age was put up to 16, 15-year-olds should retain their option of either staying at school or going on to a college of further education. It is a pity the Government have ignored this idea in their recent circular about the leaving age.]

There is no law of the Medes and the Persians which states that compulsory education must always continue. Unless its quality is maintained and some flexibility introduced, an increasingly aware and sophisticated body of consumers will simply reject it out of hand and go and find something better, and those transatlantic prophets of "deschooling," who see it as a temporary phenomenon of a particular phase of capitalism will be proved right after all.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The case against DDT

Sir,—Your Editorial "A kind word for pesticides" (August 31) contains a number of misleading statements and some confusion of thought.

The only environmental damage which you attribute to the use of DDT is that it is now blamed for the loss of fertility of certain species of birds but "whether the connection can be established is not absolutely certain." Absolute certainty in science is an ideal: there are, however, hardly any grounds for believing that DDT (together with related chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides, and possibly the industrially derived polychlorinated biphenyls) has not been responsible for loss of fertility in a substantial number of species of bird. To deny this is to deny the existence of an enormous body of scientific literature, which one would hope that the Guardian, at least, is aware of.

But the environmental case

against DDT extends much further than this, to give two examples from the many possible. Chemical and physical properties are such that net movement tends to be from the land, where it is primarily used, into the sea, where it accumulates. We now know that traces of DDT as low as one part per billion will prevent photosynthesis in some planktonic algae, the minute plants on which all life in the sea ultimately depends. We also know that DDT levels in the body tissues, particularly the gonads, of fish from the open Pacific and Atlantic Oceans are now considerable and not far below levels at which reproduction in some species of fish is seriously impaired. The potential threat to commercially important marine fisheries is obvious.

Only a small fraction of the total DDT in this world has so far entered the world's oceans, and levels will continue to rise for some considerable time yet.

In a nutshell, the problem with DDT is that its environmental side-effects turn out to be more than the effects on its intended target, and on this matter you are guilty of considerable confusion of thought. Very few professional ecologists would "turn snooty on our pest destroyers"; indeed an increasing number of ecologists (but probably not enough) are employed in exactly this capacity. Suggesting that the potential environmental hazard from the use of DDT outweighs its undoubted advantages is not the same, as you imply, as wanting to prevent the essential control of insect pests. This can be done just as readily using an enormous range of other pesticides which are potentially far less damaging to the environment than chlorinated hydrocarbon. — Yours faithfully,

J. H. Lawton,
Department of Biology,
University of York.

Fuel for thought

Sir,—Anthony Tucker's article "Oil pressure running high" (September 1) demonstrating the increasing dependence of Western Europe and Japan on a decreasing resource largely outside our control, should be followed by another, setting out the guidelines for a Western fuel and energy policy.

It is probably too late to stop the high-speed exploitation of North Sea gas. Very soon the Governments of the developed countries will have to choose oil: the rising demand for oil; increasingly severe taxation of oil products might help, also the development of other forms of transport and central heating. There are enormous workable reserves of coal, all of which could be burnt smokelessly or converted into chemical feedstock. The promise of nuclear power depends entirely on environmental considerations; the thermal generation of electricity centrally is extremely wasteful. Sooner or later we've got to use renewable and non-pollutant sources of energy. — J. H. Goodland,
Pyleigh, Taunton, Somerset.

Taking an "unreasonable" liberty

Sir,—I read with great concern the views of Mr Francis Bennion in the article by Harold Jackson (Guardian, September 3). It seems that yet another is to launch a personal crusade, in the manner of Mrs Mary Whitehouse and Lord Longford, against those who "infringe the liberty of the average citizen." When will these self-appointed protectors of public decency realise that they themselves are guilty of the very crime they so abhor, namely infringing the liberty of the average citizen, in dictating their own personal prejudices and irrational political

views to others. Perhaps many of the "silent majority" may wish to watch sex and violence on television, purchase pornography without fear of retribution, or have differing political opinions to those of Mr Bennion. In the words of G. B. Shaw, "The reasonable man adapts himself to the world; the unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself." Unfortunately, it seems that "all progress depends on the unreasonable man." — Yours faithfully,
Peter D. Skye,
The Queen's College,
Oxford.

A criticism that's not up to scratch

Sir,—Your correspondent J. E. Stewart (letters, September 3) completely misses the point of my original letter (August 29). My irritation, as he calls it, is not caused by the action of Lord Longford in setting himself up as the champion of a cause, whether I agree with his views or not. My complaint was directed against HM Customs,

who have not seen fit to reply to the point made. I could possibly express my views in a more forthright manner, but as a "self-appointed letter writer," without a title, I remain bound by the laws of libel. — Yours faithfully,
Mervyn E. Roberts,
18 Blackhorse Lane,
Bristol.

Following the demand

Sir,—I would like to refer to the article by Judy Hillman in your edition of September 3.

While the facts contained in the paragraph relating to Warrington were correct the inference drawn were not. The Warrington Development Corporation has decided that a substantially higher proportion of its housing will be constructed by private builders for sale than in any earlier New Town.

Following the recent approval mentioned in the article, work on roads and sewers will begin within a month and work on the private houses within the next two months. Tenants will not be invited for the first rented houses until February next year solely because the necessary roads and sewers will not be available any earlier.

The Development Corporation will be happy to meet the high demand for private housing in the Warrington area as soon as the necessary infrastructure can be improved. This improvement is necessary because the system is at present overloaded. Following the completion, among other things, of 4,400 private houses in the New Town in the past five years.

It is also worth noting that Warrington is the lowest for any substantial town in the North-west and has been so for some time. — Yours faithfully,
D. J. Ebins,
General Manager,
Warrington New Town
Development Corporation,
80 Sankey Street,
Warrington, Lancs.

One short

Sir,—To Professor Holm's list of 43 disease-producing traumas (September 3), there must be added a 44th: reading articles about disease-producing traumas, 99 points. — Yours faithfully,
Oliver Stalder,
106 Westwood Hill,
London SE 26.

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

For Saving,
Investing and
House-Purchase

HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

Buying surge pushes share index up to 20-month high

By STEWART FLEMING

A surge of buying in the London Stock Exchange yesterday took the Financial Times ordinary share index up to 423.2, its highest point for 20 months. Government securities were bought in large volume, particularly at the "long end" of the range (stocks maturing well into the future). War Loan the most widely held, rose to 105.5, its highest for the year of £40.50p.

Dealers in the equity market claimed that yesterday's rise—most leading industrials expect it to be reversed today.

to make a theoretical case for buying long dated gilts, which have been becoming progressively cheaper compared with the short and medium dated stocks. What was lacking, according to one analyst, was some motivation to push buyers into the long dated issues.

The new "tap," which further raised medium and short prices, provided the impetus. Growing optimism that even if the rate of inflation is still disturbing, there are signs now that at least it does not look like getting even further out of hand (and may actually be slackening) obviously clinched the case for some big investors.

Steady demand brought gains of 1 to 1½ in the longer end of the market while other stocks were mostly ½ to 1 higher. The movement reinforces the downward trend in interest rates and suggests that the Bank rate cut is effectively leading the market towards permanently lower rates, though clearly the uncertainty surrounding the new monetary policy will inhibit the market from discounting price trends too far forward.

Among leading industrial shares, Glaxo was exceptionally good, up 20p at 425. Building shares continued in good form.

German foreign surplus shrinks

Observers suggest that the reason for this was the deteriorating terms of trade against Germany. Following the mark revaluation and the high level of expenditure by Germans, holidaying abroad which kept the balance on invisibles in deficit.

Germany's balance of payments, including the position at International Monetary Fund Special Drawing Rights, was 1,922 million marks in July. This compares with a surplus of 3,815 million marks a year earlier.

Overall balance for the month to the end of August was 2,784 million marks, a surplus against 10,577 million marks the previous year. But in the first three months of August, foreign reserves of the Bundesbank fell by about 1,800 million marks.

Primary returns showed a fall in long-term capital movements compared to July. In June and a net outflow of 1,771 million marks in July. For the seven-month period to the end of July, the balance was 3,386 million marks, a surplus against 10,577 million marks the previous year.

Dr. Karl Schiller, director of the Federal Statistical Office, explained the long-term inflow of 1,800 million marks in August was mainly the result of an increase in short-term borrowing. This included about 1,000 million marks in short-term borrowing which were repaid into long-term loans.

Seven-month current account, which includes the balance of trade and invisibles, was 1,922 million marks in deficit at the end of July. This was a surplus of 1,094 million marks for the corresponding last year.

quiet day
for markets

The New York currency market closed for Labour Day. Exchange markets in London were very quiet. With little trading, movements were fairly small.

Bankruptcies

hundred and eighty-two businesses went bankrupt in August. This is a fall of 10 per cent from the July figure. The Co-operative Bank, which reported yesterday, had a surplus of 1,094 million marks for the corresponding last year.

The Labour Party's "White Paper" on Europe is presented, as one might expect, as an attack on the terms negotiated by the Conservative Government; and it produces figures to show that entry will put an insupportable burden on the balance of payments.

And straight away we are plunged into a logical muddle. The implied thought in the whole Labour campaign is: "The Conservatives have negotiated bad terms." But the whole weight of argument is directed not to criticising the terms, but to painting a forbidding picture of the prospects, which is a little different.

Before we get down to the figures, it might be as well to clarify the subject under discussion. Broadly speaking, the whole attack on the terms—on the negotiating performance of the Conservatives—is a red herring. The terms of the British application under Labour made it clear from the start that we were not asking for any permanent alteration of the rules of the EEC.

The subjects for negotiation were the transitional terms of entry—how fast we assumed the burdens of membership—together with certain questions about Commonwealth countries, EFTA and sterling.

This does not mean that there can be no discussion of "terms," if this is taken to mean the whole cost of joining; and it is open to Labour to argue, as Labour does argue in this paper, that in 1967 it was not possible to know what the cost—mainly of the Common Agricultural Policy—would be.

But this is a matter of European policy, not of "Tory terms." Those who wish to judge the question for themselves will at least avoid a good deal of muddle if they get this straight first.

It is still, of course, perfectly fair to argue that the expected cost of entry is insupportable; and certainly it is fair to attack the Government's White Paper for failing to spell out these costs. Its cost estimates stop in 1977, when our contributions to the Community budget will still be limited under the transitional terms negotiated. There is no figure for the total—nor any range of possible figures—when we are all full members with full obligations.

To find this deficiency, the Labour document borrows from the TUC and reproduces a table printed about a year ago in "Europe," a publication of Agence Europe, a news agency specialising in Brussels leaks. This is supposed to be an estimate put in during the negotiations by the British Treasury—though it has been disowned in London.

The total cost of our contribution to the EEC budget given here is £573 million gross, and £470 million net of receipts. This is a high figure, though by no means the highest that has been offered.

The higher of Professor Kaldor's two estimates gives a net contribution of £620 million, and a calculation by Miller and Spencer of the London School of Economics (which they now regard as too high) gives £504 million. But it is higher than

immediately, while the other £500,000 was to be paid over seven years.

Mr Maxwell yesterday confirmed the announcement put out by the Pergamon board that he was not going to stand for re-election at the company's annual meeting on September 30. But he would not discuss the implications for the deal with MSI.

Mr Maxwell, removed from the Pergamon board when the company fell apart nearly two years ago, was reappointed at the end of April. As part of the deal which resulted in his appointment, he was to receive £1 million from Maxwell's American company, Maxwell Scientific.

Mr Maxwell's family company, agreed to pay Pergamon Press a total of \$1.5 million in settlement of back number stocks of journals.

At the time it was reported that \$1 million was to be paid

ing Mr Maxwell as well as other figures involved in the affair. As a result, Mr Maxwell has sued the Department of Trade in an attempt to stop publication of further reports. The proceedings are now scheduled to reach court on September 20.

The Pergamon report is a year to last September 30 and is being published right on the deadline. It is, according to Mr Maxwell, a complex document running to many pages. There have already been reports that the loss will be more than double the £1 million original estimate.

Think of a number...

Anthony Harris on Labour's European sums

either of the figures given in the Labour's 1970 White Paper, and that is odd. The oddity is that since 1970, the gap between Common Market food prices and those in the world outside has narrowed drastically, and that fact ought to reduce the total expense of the Common Agricultural Policy, much of which is spent on price supports.

And that of course directs attention back to the fact that the supposed Treasury estimate on which Labour is relying—if it is genuine at all—is more than a year old. The facts have changed since then.

The pity is that the 1971 White Paper, which takes account of this new fact, does not give the relevant figures; but fortunately Marcus Miller of the London School of Economics has made some calculations which plausibly fill the blanks.

Using the assumptions implied in the few figures which are given in the White Paper, he gets to a net budgetary cost of £295 million when we are full members—very close to the £300 million which has been assumed in most comments. This is £100 million more than the 1971 figure given in the White Paper (this is the measure of evasion) but nearly £200 million less than Labour's figure.

The big discrepancies, of course, are food levies themselves, these reflect the size of the price gap directly. The Labour paper gives £183 mil-

lions (£440 millions); the implied figure in the White Paper, according to Miller, is only £80 millions.

The VAT contribution is also affected, because a full one per cent contribution will only be required if the cost of the CAP demands it, and a cheaper CAP is unlikely to do so.

Figures: Labour, just under £100 millions; White Paper-Miller, £75 millions. The food price question has been much debated, and the White Paper, a propaganda document, may well understate the probable future cost of the CAP; but the error is unlikely to be as large as that in the out-of-date figures of doubtful origin which Labour relies. This really won't do.

Of course, the budget is not the whole balance of payments story; there is also a cost (or a net saving) from the immediate trade effects of joining. By "immediate," I mean effects which follow from the tariff changes and the CAP; no allowance is made here for the "dynamic" response of British industry.

There is probably some loss on trade in manufactures (this is only cut in the export markets outside Europe and this outweighs the net trade gain from getting inside the common tariff); estimates here from about £50 millions (in the 1970 White Paper) through £150 millions (Miller-Spencer) to a top mark of £275 millions (the gloomiest Kaldor figure). Then there is the change in

the food import bill, compounded of import saving from higher home production and the loss from paying for expensive European imports. Estimates here vary wildly, from a net saving of more than £300 millions (Miller-Spencer) to a net cost £200 millions (Kaldor).

The Conservative White Paper puts the net loss at £50 millions. It is arguable, then, that the total figure is nearer to that given in the new Labour document—but for quite different reasons; and it is also arguable that the Budget contribution overstates the total burden.

What about the other Labour points? The most worrying and valid, in my judgment, is the general unease about price inflation. Both the CAP and the value added tax will inflata prices at a time when we are desperately trying to stabilise them.

This poses a problem of economic management which may well haunt future governments; and it is also fair to point out that the rise in food prices will hit low income families proportionately harder than the average.

Altogether, the problems of adaptation to Europe will strain relations inside Britain, and I would agree with a recent plea by Dr David Owen that Labour should concentrate its efforts on these problems of adaptation.

It is a pity that in Labour's own paper, these vital questions are only cut in the acute way; Labour should propose a policy for dealing with them.

But just as in the Government's White Paper, many real issues are fudged, in Labour's counter-paper, they are lost in a welter of out-of-date guesses. It is small wonder that Labour is not impressed with our Great Debate.

Pergamon loan doubt

By CHARLES RAW

The accounts of Pergamon Press, to be released either later today or tomorrow, will show whether the news that Mr Robert Maxwell is now not to seek re-election to the board means that Pergamon Press has not and will not receive the promised \$1 million from Maxwell's American company, Maxwell Scientific.

Mr Maxwell, removed from the Pergamon board when the company fell apart nearly two years ago, was reappointed at the end of April. As part of the deal which resulted in his appointment, he was to receive £1 million from Maxwell's American company, Maxwell Scientific.

Mr Maxwell's family company, agreed to pay Pergamon Press a total of \$1.5 million in settlement of back number stocks of journals.

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V & G decisions 'known to Heath'

Many of the decisions taken by the Board of Trade on Vehicle and General Insurance were known to senior officials and Ministers, including Mr Edward Heath when he was President of the board, it was claimed yesterday.

Mr Norman Nail, a principal at the Department of Trade and Industry, told the resumed hearing of the V and G tribunal that many of the things he did in connection with the company were known, or later became known, right up to the hierarchy of the Board of Trade and occasionally by Ministers.

He said: "Many of the things I did—a very good example is the advice that there was no case for appointing an inspector into Vehicle and General Insurance in 1964—were considered at a very high level, up to Permanent Secretary and Mr Edward Heath, who was then President of the Board of Trade."

"It does seem rather strange that I should be cross-questioned here as though I were the only person who made this decision."

Mr Nail said his whole training as a civil servant led him to think that if a senior or a Minister had looked at what he had done he would expect those at the end of the line to appear before such a tribunal and take responsibility equally.

He said this had been at the back of his mind and he felt uneasy about it.

At this, the first sitting of the inquiry since August 6, Mr Nail had been cross-examined by Mr John Davies, QC, counsel for the tribunal.

Mr Nail agreed with Mr Davies that he would have been

"very suspicious" about the assistant secretary and a chief company's estimating procedure if he had known of errors they made in forecasting large claims for motorists.

Mr Davies said the amount claimed from the reinsurers was estimated at £2,500 in 1963 but turned out to be £13,000 and in 1966 the original estimate of £18,000 went up to £208,000.

Mr Davies said: "The point I am making is that if you had had this information you would have seen that the estimates just soared. Would not that have made you very suspicious of the estimating procedure?"

Mr Nail: "Yes, it would have made me ask a lot of questions."

This is the 21st day of evidence before the tribunal. Before the adjournment on August 6 the tribunal had completed hearing the evidence on the "leak" from the DTI and had also heard the bulk of evidence relating to the supervision by the DTI of V and G's accounts for the years from 1961 to 1966 when the statute in force was the Insurance Companies Act 1958.

The tribunal will deal next with the events of the final years of the company's trading, when the powers of the DTI were enlarged under the Companies Act 1967. A number of important witnesses from the DTI still have to give evidence in this connection. These include Mr D. Steel, assistant secretary, and Mr H. H. Knight, principal, who will be followed by Mr C. W. Jardine, the Under-Secretary in charge of the insurance and companies division.

It is unlikely that the hearings will be completed this month.

MINING SUPPLIES

Pre-tax profit	Dividend
£79,159	1968 2½p
£147,569	1969 4p
£274,132	1970 5p
£442,371	1971 8p

In addition to the higher dividend, the directors recommend a scrip issue of two ordinary shares for every one held. At the moment we are heavily involved in development, which should augur well for the future. Turnover to date in the current year is showing a steady increase.

A. Snipe, Chairman.

A GIGANTIC £1,500 millions steelworks which the British Steel Corporation wants to build could already be out of date.

Professor A. R. E. Singer, head of the Department of Metallurgy at University College, Swansea, told the British Association meeting in Swansea yesterday that the BSC's plans should be deferred.

Instead, for a cost which would be "trivial in comparison," more money should be spent on a number of revolutionary new steelmaking processes which are now only in their early stages of development.

Britain should try to bypass techniques of production on the massive scale which have given Japan dominance of the world-wide steel industry, because it is probably already too late to catch up using the same methods.

Ideas on similar lines have been in circulation at top level in Whitehall, where it has been suggested by experts that a combination of new technology and changes in the structure of the world steel industry might make giant plants unnecessary in the 1980s—just at the time when Britain gets in on the act, 15 years after the Japanese.

The main structural change might come about from the desire of over-producing countries—such as Sweden and Australia—to add value to their ore before exporting it. They would in future do this either by melting steel themselves or by using some intermediate process such as ironpowder, leaving the traditional steelmaking countries to do the final processing, rolling and fabricating. This would have enormous significance. For a start it could eliminate the blast furnace—which makes pig iron—from most works in Britain, as well as

a number of other processes in the route to steel. This in turn would remove some of the most urgent reasons for building giant integrated plants on new "Greenfield" sites.

Steelwork from the 1980s onwards might quite economically be built in the existing smaller centres of the industry, it has been suggested. There would be no need to produce huge tonnages on each site and the plants could be comparatively small.

Prof. Singer's argument was that the BSC had enough scope in the rationalisation and extension of existing steelworks to give a breathing space of several years in which research and development of new processes could be done. Britain was in any case "well to the front" in its knowledge of the more radical and far reaching routes to bulk steelmaking.

He said that there was "grave doubt" about the likelihood of a large new integrated Greenfield plant paying its way in the near future. But adequate research and development programmes would allow one or other of the most promising new processes—direct reduction of iron ore to steel, casting strip steel direct from the liquid, or powdered steel technology—to supply the growing need for steel at the end of this decade and at the beginning of the next.

(It is estimated that UK production will expand from 27 million tons a year now to 43 million tons in 1980.) Current techniques for making steel strip—the bulk of steel production—were a "vast anachronism" based on concepts of technologies at least 30 years old, Prof. Singer said. The most astonishing thing was that they worked so well and at such low cost, but this was only because of the huge size of the plants, he thought.

The main modern route is

Research that puts big steel plants in the melting pot

By Peter Rodgers

from blast furnaces where the iron ore is smelted with coke to pig iron, on to the oxygen steel-making plant, followed by ingot or continuous casting and hot and cold rolling of the final product.

This was "an incredible triumph of craftsmanship over design," Prof. Singer said. It worked so well because of the large scale that it was

"extremely difficult to bring alternative processes to the stage where they have any credibility, let alone the capability of changing the status quo. This is not to suggest that it is quite the reverse in fact."

Prof. Singer, whose department at Swansea is closely involved in developing new steelmaking technology,

described some of the main research areas.

"Direct reduction" in a variety of forms is a way of producing iron without a blast-furnace. It may be particularly useful for producing iron in smaller tonnages but the disadvantage is that electric arc furnaces have to be used for smelting it to steel, which is a problem in Britain until the cost of power drops a lot, relative to other fuels.

However, it may accelerate the trend to iron and steel-making on the orefields, because electric power tends to be cheaper in the big ore producing countries.

A potentially very important process is the casting of strip direct from liquid steel to avoid one of the main costs in current methods—rolling thick ingots down to thin strip in large mills with associated pickling and cleaning processes.

If steel could be cast nearer its final thickness an enormous amount of money could be saved, and in the long term liquid casting might prove the "best and most economical" intermediary for rolled steel strip, Prof. Singer said.

An important alternative way of casting thin steel is to compress powdered steel into strips, which is part of the research efforts at the Swansea department. The steel obtained has, rather surprisingly, the same properties as rolled steel, and several processes have reached pilot plant scale.

Powder is far too expensive now, but Prof. Singer said that "in house" production on a large scale by atomising steel with water or gas the price could be brought way down.

The powder might be mixed with water and dried out in thin strips as in paper making before being heated in a compaction process called sintering. (The BSC has developed this to pilot

plant stage.) Or the powder making process could be integrated with the strip production so that the powder would be rolled to thin strip while shot.

Prof. Singer's department is working on spray rolling in which liquid metal is atomised and sprayed on to a revolving wheel, building up to form a strip in an atmosphere of nitrogen. This has been done mainly with aluminium but could be developed for steel, he said.

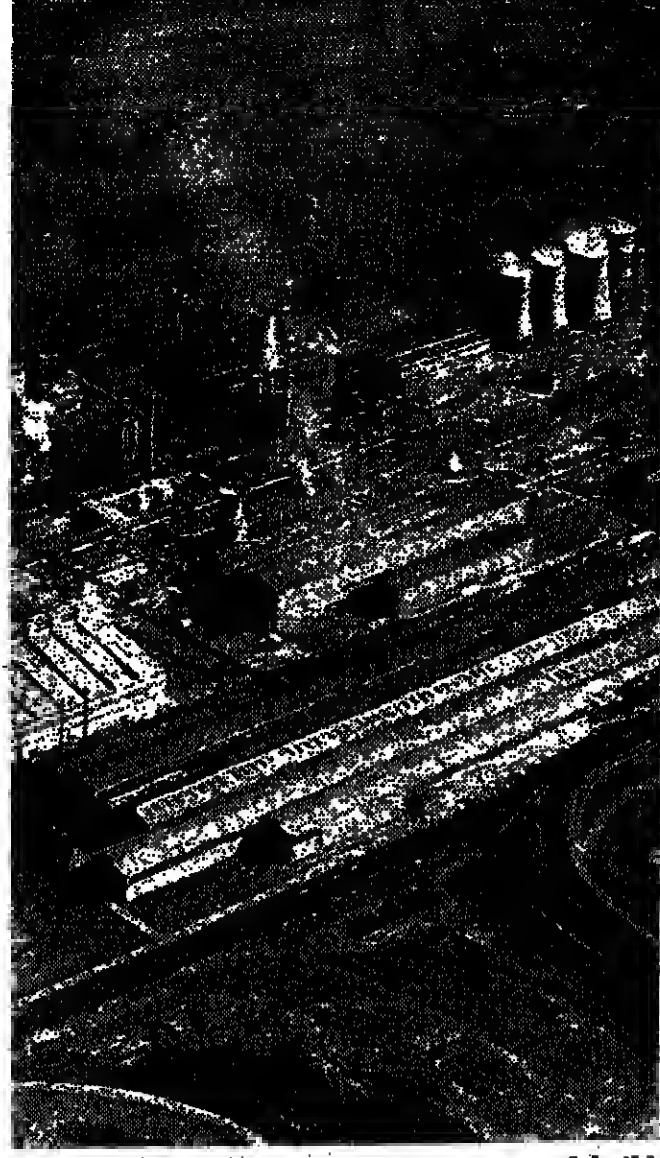
But by far the most revolutionary change would be to avoid both traditional iron and steelmaking, by starting with very pure powdered ore "super-concentrates."

These would be processed directly to iron powders at high temperature using hydrogen and carbon monoxide mixtures which can be produced very cheaply from oil or natural gas. The powder would then be processed to steel strip.

Over the last ten years this had been shown to be feasible but too costly, although it was worth serious investigation, Prof. Singer said.

The British Steel Corporation's defence of giant plants against possibilities of brand new technology has been that economic versions of the processes now being developed are much further in the future than critics assume. (Prof. Singer said that it takes five to 10 years for a new process to reach large scale usage.)

But few experts in the BSC would deny the ultimate value of many of these processes, or their technical feasibility. Indeed the BSC is developing some of them, including powder processes and spray steelmaking.



New technology may bring the chance of build small steelworks—like Ravenscraig, Scotland, pictured above—which could still be competitive with the giants of Japan

Aerialite payout raised as profit hits record

Shares of Aerialite, the Manchester manufacturer of cables and electrical accessories, have come up from a low of 27p last year to their current price of 81p. Yesterday's announcement of a spectacular increase in earnings for 1970-1 explains why.

Pre-tax profits for the year ended June are up from £229,593 to a record £308,000, and the board has raised the dividend total from 9½ per cent to 11 per cent with a final payment of 7½ per cent.

The company's previous best was in 1967 when it made £469,932 pre-tax.

Sales increased from £8.15 millions to £10.27 millions while profits after tax totalled £431,886 against £150,758. Owing to a change in the group's basis for writing off depreciation, there is an exceptional charge of £31,922 but even so earnings per share are up from 2.4p to 6.5p.

The company explains that the results reflect the recent reorganisation of the group's production facilities and emphasises that these profits were made against an industrial and economic background which was not favourable to a recovery.

GEMS resumes dividend payout

General Electrical and Mechanical Systems has returned to the dividend list with an interim of 7½ per cent. The board suggests shareholders cash at least 15 per cent for the whole of 1970-71. At the half-way stage, a 43 per cent rise to £8,899,000 in turnover has produced an 80 per cent leap to £438,000 in pre-tax profit.

A good deal of the first-half profit gain stems from the loss of the structural engineering division. Profit from the mining machinery side shot up from £199,512 to £296,202 and it is thought that the contribution

Company news in brief

Points from reports

Associated Food Holdings: Chairman Mr R. W. Young says that the current asset position of the group has been temporarily adversely affected by the financing of the Manchester warehouse building and equipment. Arrangements have been made to take a long term mortgage upon this property.

The group's cash flow forecast for current year indicates that no problems are likely to arise from a liquidity point of view. Mr Young expects a definite upturn in profits which should at least equal the 52 weeks of 1969-70 when the group made £565,084 pre-tax.

Interim results

Cape Town and District Gas Light and Coke Company: Sales for half year to June 30, 1971, £182,354 (£178,537). Pre-tax profit £13,960 (£28,349), including investment income £5,106 (£24,176).

Holcombe Holdings: No interim dividend (no dividend last year). Consolidated net profit for six months to March 31 £10,393 (loss £7,474).

Jersey Electricity: Net profit for 6 months to June 30, £260,778 (£201,500). Interim 3 per cent (same). Announced.

William Whittingham (Holdings): 1p per share (same). Pre-tax profit for half year to April 30, £45,923 (£128,313) after loan stock interest £20,577 (£21,230).

Final results

Consolidated Salak Rubber Estates: 13p making 20 p (20p). Profit £227,248 (£201,271) after tax £126,006 (£150,000).

from this division will be maintained in the second half.

The electrical group's profit moved up from £162,204 to £183,455, but due to a reduction in orders, it is thought that profit for the rest of the year from this section will be lower.

It is believed that the trading losses of the James W. Ellis subsidiary which, as already announced, will close in October, and the loss of £50,000. The board does not expect terminal losses to be very large.

The closure will complete the reorganisation of the group leaving it with five successful and profitable subsidiaries and on balance it seems that the company as a whole is heading for higher profit this year.

Brierleys half time profit dips

Brierleys Supermarkets, the Northampton based group, has had a setback, but the interim dividend is being held at 12 per cent. In spite of an increase from £3,339,604 to £5,027,295 in sales, pre-tax profit dropped from £208,396 to £178,912 in the six months to June 30.

Commenting on the figures, the directors say that the increase in scale of operations led to "certain difficulties" in management control and a considerable fall in profit margins. They expect, however, that a reorganisation will start to be reflected in the company's results by the end of the current year.

Lancaster Carpets interim higher

Lancaster Carpets and Engineering is obviously heading for sharply higher profits this year. Meantime, a brilliant set of first half figures prompts a five points rise to 15 per cent in the interim dividend.

Income from £1,964,830 to £2,084,321 in sales for the six months to July 3 has produced a jump from £402,000 to £782,000 in the profit before providing £467,000 (£230,000) for tax.

Johnsons-HPL holds payout

Johnsons-HPL, the manufacturer of chemicals for the photographic and allied trades, distributors of cameras and makers of test papers for laboratory and industrial use, is holding a dividend at 6 per cent for 1970-71.

A rise from £8,953,870 to £9,776,605 in the turnover has been rewarded with an increase from £283,574 to £314,329 in the pre-tax profit.

The outlook is less bright. Sales have declined by 4.5 per cent since July 31 and the directors blame the recession in the printing and graphic arts industries and the consequent cut-back in capital investments.

Myson earnings rise sharply

From sharply higher profit, the Myson Group, the leading vanadium acid conditioner, is paying a dividend five points higher than expected.

Pre-tax profit shot up from £215,128 to £387,930 in 1970-71 and the group is paying a final dividend of 45 per cent making 65 per cent, against a forecast of 60 per cent and 47½ per cent for the previous year.

Investment group raises dividend

Scottish and Universal Investments which has a large holding in House of Fraser, the store group and whose subsidiaries include George Outram, the Scottish newspaper group and a number of industrial com-

panies, is raising its dividend by 2½ points.

A final of 13½ per cent makes a total of 22½ per cent for 1970-71, against the equivalent of 20 per cent.

Profit increased in the past year from £1,886,507 to £2,035,665 before providing £487,406 (£483,754) for tax.

Reabrook asset backing increases

At yesterday's annual meeting of the Reabrook Investment Trust in Birkenhead, the chairman, Mr B. Van Engel, reported that net asset value increased by 20.6 per cent over the past year to 290 p per share. This compares with a rise of 12.7 per cent in the FT ordinary share index.

Mr Van Engel admitted that the holding in Rolls-Royce had resulted in a loss of capital and revenue. Although this had been more than made up, it necessitated a fuller investment programme, higher bank charges and, as recently reported, a slight reduction in the final dividend for the year.

Westward TV prospects 'good'

Immediate trading prospects of Westward Television are good, says Mr Peter Cadbury, the company's chairman, in his annual report. Advertising revenue increased by £54,000, or 14 per cent, in the first quarter of the current year, which is more than the total increase for last year.

However on the long term Mr Cadbury is worried for the future of the smaller independent television companies if and when ITV 2 is introduced.

There must be safeguards, he says, if the concept of ITV and the regional system is to survive.

Edger Investments bid dropped

Amalgamated Investment and Property has dropped its bid for Edger Investments as its offer has attracted insufficient acceptances.

Lazard Brothers pointed out again yesterday that the effective offer price of £59.9p compares with an Edger share price of 170p.

The board of Amalgamated does not feel that the recent valuation of Edger's properties justifies an increase in the offer and accordingly, it has been allowed to lapse.

The board of Edger, with 8 per cent of the shares under its control, declared the bid to be inadequate. Development Securities, which holds 33.7 per cent of the shares, also turned down the offer.

GMH offer now unconditional

The resolutions considered yesterday at the extraordinary general meeting and the class meetings of the ordinary shares, "B" ordinary and 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock of Grand Metropolitan Hotels were passed by the requisite majorities. Accordingly the offer for the ordinary shares of Truman Hanbury Burton is now unconditional in all respects.

It was also disclosed yesterday that the bankers' offer for the warrants of Grand Metropolitan to be issued in respect of the Truman acquisition has been accepted in respect of 55.46 per cent of the warrants which would require 0 be issued on full acceptance of the offer.

Following the capitalisation issue, the rate of preferential dividend on the "B" ordinary shares is to be 6.4 per cent and the conversion terms of the 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock and the subscription rights to the warrants will be adjusted accordingly.

Wool sales focus attention on industry's plight

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

THE DRAMATIC some have called it disastrous, start last week to the new season of wool auctions in Australia has once again clearly focused attention on the depressed state of the world's wool trade.

The massive price-support buying by the Government-backed Australian Wool Commission at some centres taking more than half the offerings has further diminished confidence in a commodity which for the past decade has been losing out to competition from synthetic fibres. Although concern at the amount of wool bought by the AWC has ranged from the Australian Minister of Primary Industries to buyers and brokers in Australia and England, the view in Australia seems to be that it is better to sell wool under difficulties than not at all, so in spite of rumours to the contrary, it has been announced that sales will continue more or less as scheduled.

Support for continuing the sales has also come from Bradford, where it is argued that those who want to buy should have the chance to do so. Although prices for tops have been generally reduced as a direct result of the lead from the Australian sales, little change was reported in the stated contents than not at all, so in spite of rumours to the contrary, it has been announced that sales will continue more or less as scheduled.

The start of the Australian sales, postponed for a week because of the international monetary situation, has emphasised the difficulties and gloomy outlook for wool. Production has been increasing without signs of a similar rise in demand, which seems unlikely to force the supplies in the foreseeable future.

The AWC has been building up its stocks of wool and was reported to have ended last season holding 6 per cent of the

clip. A further 40,000 bales were added following last week's sales, so even if increased demand develops, it could be easily satisfied from this stockpile.

AWC support has meant that auction prices are little changed on those at the end of last season, but there is a fear, undermining confidence, that the stockpile will eventually have to be sold, perhaps even dumped on the world market.

The depressed state of the market is clearly underlined by the need of the Australian Government to subsidise wool growers—setting aside \$460 million for a deficiency payments scheme—and to provide financial incentives to the International Wool Secretariat for increased promotional activities in critical world markets. The latter is even more important in view of President Nixon's economic measures, especially the 10 per cent import surcharge on raw wool and textiles.

The future of the wool trade now largely depends on whether interest from the trade can be revived at primary auctions. The confused monetary situation and lack of stable exchange rates seem to have been a largely incidental factor in reducing buying interest last week. A bright spot in the sales—about the only one—was the interest from Japanese buyers. As long as this continues the situation will not be as bad as it otherwise could be. However, Japanese interest has always been sporadic and, once it is withdrawn (as happened earlier this year), there is always the fear that it may not be resumed for a long time.

At last week's sales many saw Japan was only a temporary short-term need and that future buying policy will depend on the fate of the yen and also on the effect of US measures on imports of Japanese textiles.

Tension among fibre suppliers

By BRIAN WHITE

AN ATMOSPHERE of intrigue and speculation surrounds a large section of the British textile industry. Ostensibly it only affects the country's throwsters, who produce about 12 per cent of domestic fibre supplies, but it could alter the whole balance of the world's fibre and textile industry.

The trouble started with ICI's takeover of Qualitex and the yarn-processing side of Carrington Virella. Not only did this place between 35 and 40 per cent of textured yarn supplies in the hands of one firm, but it left the rest of the industry seething with anger, and in many cases anxious about its survival.

This is not simply the conventional concern of the small firm faced with large-scale competition. ICI's new subsidiary will, after all, be embarking on a new process of manufacturing textured yarns. Instead of merely putting a crimp into a yarn, the new process will take over yarn drawing which has previously been the province of the fibre producer.

There will obviously be economies in manufacturing, but although the margins of many throwsters have been clipped in the intense competition of recent months, the chief fear is not so much that independent throwsters will be undercut by ICI, but that the throwsters will be left selling an inferior product.

Draw texturing, the process

on which ICI is basing its new subsidiary, is supposed to produce a more consistent yarn whose dyeing qualities are believed to be far more superior to conventional products. At a time when everyone is shouting for customers, an advantage like this could be devastating.

So naturally other throwsters want to climb on the bandwagon, and the machinery builders are only too anxious to help. Barmag, ARCT, Lesona, and ICI (permitting) Ernest Sarrag, all in one way or another are vying for customers and the market. All that is needed is supplies of undrawn yarn from the fibre producers.

This is where the problems creep in. All the main fibre producers have set their face firmly against offering such a product to the market. It would mean that they would be driven backwards, one stage up the supply route, and their status would be reduced to that of a mere material supplier. Forced back too far, they face the prospect of being placed alongside other suppliers of petroleum-based chemicals such as Shell and BP, who would be very grateful to be let into another market.

Yet this common front is in serious danger of cracking under the pressure of demand from their customers, and a new character has already appeared on the textile scene

—the "buccaneer" fibre supplier.

He is an elusive figure, talked about in hushed but increasingly enthusiastic tones within the industry. Where his supplies come from is a matter for conjecture: America both North and South, Germany and Japan are among the sources suggested.

It is clear, however, that there is a steady trickle of imports of undrawn yarn which, if trends continue, could become a torrent. The growth of new sources is already threatening the fibre producers, and there are unconfirmed reports that one of the reasons behind ICI's latest move was that Qualitex had managed to obtain supplies of undrawn yarn from abroad.

The important question at the moment is whether one of the major fibre producers will crack. Nylon is the most suitable fibre technically for draw-texturing process, and in Europe there is substantial overcapacity. The temptation for one of the producers to break ranks and sell yarn in an undrawn state must be very strong.

Positions are already being reserved. "If things change, we can change as well," was a typical comment from one of the overseas fibre producers selling in Britain. On this is based a new character has already appeared on the textile scene

By TOM TICKELL

As selling goods at prices below those on the home market, after allowing for costs of shipment, the US has been much tougher than it used to be, particularly with Japanese radio and TV sets which have been rocking and the investigating staff has increased massively since Mr Nixon came to power. But then the US Government can always keep out foreign goods by "voluntary" quotas under pain of legislation if the volunteers do not accept them.

The three most important cover steel, shoes and textiles, and manufacturers who have accepted them are particularly angry that there is no exemption from the 10 per cent surcharge. Probably the most awkward is that covering textiles, for it was accepted by Japanese manufacturers after talks with Mr Wilbur Mills, the chairman of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee. This came after long and fruitless negotiations between them and Mr Nixon's personal representative and the Administration certainly is not prepared to accept the new limits.

This may be partly through personal pique, for the President and Mr Mills are from different parties and are old sparring partners. But there is also Mr Nixon's promise to protect the textile industry which is strong in the South and very much part of his constituency. After the present hiatus started the Japanese Government asked the industry to think again and start talks with the Administration. But so far it has received a very dusty response.

But it is not just a matter of trade in each direction for the Americans have been insisting that there should be liberalisation on the capital side as well. Earlier this year the Japanese reluctantly agreed, and eventually US companies should be able to buy 50 per cent of the equity of a Japanese firm.

For the moment the rules are much more cautious. Chrysler is to take a 35 per cent stake in Mitsubishi and similar partnerships are being discussed at

the moment. But it is curious that Washington is so keen on increasing American flow of capital for the funds that most Tokyo will only worsen balance payments in short term.

Agricultural protection Japan is high and Mr Government depends on the farmers for its support. The most immediate US complaints are on the restriction on imports of oranges, orange juice, which limit kets for California's growers. Japan's growers from the row caused earlier decision to let in grapefruit. It will be a government that seeks to aise these.

As elsewhere every against sin if it affects markets, but finds it can attractive if it helps them live. America's dairy is just as well protected those Japan. Importations in both countries hined with Common dumping—were what mad Zealand farmers so and hang on to as much British market.

There are plenty of on trade barriers. The Au Selling Price rule which up the prices of foreign al imports to US levels assessing duty on them of the most famous.

Big payoff by Leeds Assets

Leeds Assets, whose chairman Mr Oliver Jessel, has produced a brilliant set of half figures. The board already forecast a total of at least 25 per cent of and meantime the interim raised from 7½ p to 10 p.

The board plans a issue of one deferred of share at a price of 80 for every five ordinary finance expansion. These will rank for dividend December 1971, but the will automatically be ordinary shares.

Meantime, the results provide the right sphere for the capital move. Profit shot up to £477,000 to £558,000 in months to June 30 before stock interest of (£236,000), tax and min interests of £129,000 (£3,000). The latest results, full six months, come from the controlling share, Farnell Electrical for a time.

Lines' ch gloomy

MR PETER THROWER, executive of the ailing Bros. yesterday water on lingering hope last minute bid to re-famous toy firm from tary liquidation. At the British toy group American connections seriously interested in ing a bid but it is nothing has come of other approaches.

"We are still consid all proposals for sale of the company," Mr T said. "Discussions are out. But he admits with the creditors scheduled for today's fast running out."

Account : September 17
Settlement : September 28

Science graduates must be prepared not to specialise

The trouble was that new technology necessarily replaced old, but the one which was destroyed or submerged might

countries—a disproportion of 80 to one. "It is only through a different type of technology that such a disproportion can be coped with.

5 per cent of their research

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SOCIAL SERVICES

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES

£3,528 - £4,015 (plus national award pending).

Applications are invited from men and women for the above post. Preferably from those who possess a relevant degree and/or diploma. Applicants' experience need not be limited to social work but could include, allied administrative, teaching or research services. Interest in planning, research, recruitment and training would be an advantage.

TRAINING OFFICER

£2,199 - £2,457

All things to all men. Applications invited from those who think they have the potential to teach, care and console.

FAMILY CARE WORKERS

£1,395 - £2,055

Consultation before integration. Qualified and/or experienced workers required with preference for those who wish to assist in planning a blended service.

Sunderland is to be considerably enlarged through pending legislation, the population rising from 220,000 to 326,000. Lodging and removal expenses, car allowance and housing facilities may be available. Full details and a copy of job specification can be obtained from:-

R. N. Hankinson, Director of Social Services, Civic Centre, Sunderland, SR2 7DN. Telephone 76181.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND

Informal enquiries welcomed
CLOSING DATE 20th SEPTEMBER

Nottinghamshire Social Services Department

SOCIAL WORKER OPPORTUNITIES

The Nottinghamshire County Social Services Department has finalised its integrated Headquarters and Area Office structure. Applications are invited for the following vacancies which remain to be filled:

A. AT HEADQUARTERS

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

£2,283-£2,766 p.a.

Responsible for co-ordinating a large capital building programme; the planning, equipping, staffing and commissioning of completed projects. Knowledge of planning, committee and other procedures essential. Experience of Residential/Day Care establishments in a Social Services setting an advantage.

ESTABLISHMENT OFFICER (Registration and Inspection)

£2,283-£2,766 p.a.

Responsible for registration and inspection arrangements under the enactments relating to the care of children, the elderly, handicapped, and mentally disordered, and for assisting in the day-to-day management of residential and day-care establishments. Administrative experience and training/experience in child care or other residential work desirable.

ASSISTANT CATERING OFFICER

£1,395-£1,653 p.a.

Duties include visiting residential and day-care establishments to promote and maintain acceptable catering standards, I.M.A., or similar qualifications required. Appropriate experience desirable.

B. IN AREA OFFICES

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER (Courts)

£1,932-£2,199 p.a.

Professionally Qualified Social Worker for West Bridgford Area, to be responsible for all court work, liaison with police and developing services in the Community to help children at risk. A small case-load will be carried.

Professionally Qualified SOCIAL WORKERS

£1,758-£2,055 p.a.

Men or women with a recognised professional Social Work qualification to join teams which will move into a generic service in the very near future. Casework supervision and support given by professionally qualified staff. Students completing courses in 1971/72 will be considered.

Six additional days leave in recognition of all work performed outside normal office hours.
Car drivers essential for all posts. Car allowances and assisted car purchase scheme available. Removal expenses to a maximum of £30.
Further particulars and application forms from Mr. E. G. Culham, Director of Social Services, Sovereign House, Queens Bridge Road, Nottingham NG2 1NB. When applying, please quote number of post.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY SOCIAL WORKERS

Applications are invited from qualified and experienced Social Workers for vacancies in this newly integrated Department. The Department offers opportunities for the widening of professional skills in a Department moving towards generic casework. Area teams have been established and staff eager to implement the spirit of the new legislation are sought.

Salary £1,395-£2,055. Car allowance, settling in and removal allowances and assistance with housing considered.
Application forms obtainable from Director of Social Services, 18 Knowles Street, Bury B9 0BA should be returned by the 17th September, 1971.

JAMES A. McDONALD, Town Clerk.

London Borough of Sutton Social Services Department

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER

for Homelessness

Grade: A.P.5, Salary Scale: £2,199 to £2,457 plus £105 per annum London weighting.

Suitable qualified to undertake a consultative and supervisory service to Social Workers responsible for families admitted to temporary accommodation (warden controlled) and to rehabilitation units also provided and controlled by the department. Additionally the post holder would be responsible for the allocation of existing vacancies to applicants in urgent need and will be one of a group of Consultative Social Workers who would be concerned in the development of new casework services and the adoption of existing ones to meet the demand more effectively.

Personal enquiries to Mr. A. F. Punter, Assistant Director of Social Services, Tel No: 01-669 0011, ext. 19.

Application forms obtainable from Director of Social Services, Town Hall, Wallington, Surrey, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

T. M. H. SCOTT, Principal Chief Officer.

PROJECT LEADER

required for B. Gaudy, Crayke (Hull) to initiate work to include the development of casework services.

Previous experience and/or training essential. Salary £1,395.

Applicants with vision of two referees to: The Secretary, 84 Wentworth Road, Birmingham 17.

For further details write or phone: The Director of Social Services, P.O. Box 5, County Hall, St. Anne's Crescent, Lewes, Sussex. (Lewes 5400, ext. 385). Ref. 426.

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Who cares for children?

"THE ONLY trouble with children is they suffer from parents." That is the jaundiced view of a senior child care officer who has spent the past ten years in a service that is underpaid, understaffed, and seldom understood. Official descriptions of the child care service "the aim is the preservation of family life," "the best place for a child is with his family," "the qualities needed are intelligence, understanding, and an ability to deal with people"—give little insight into its work, and no understanding of its scope.

For a top annual salary of just under £1,800, with a token payment for stand-by duties, the child care officer deals with the juvenile casualties of homelessness, crime, divorce, abandonment, slums, and eviction. You name it, and he does it—and they pick up the pieces. The senior staff are more highly paid, but there's no overtime, seldom a fixed working week, and very little thanks. To the families they help, they are the "welfare"—as indeed they are. To the liberal-minded, indeed about Bangla Desh, anguished over abortion, or working with the Woodcraft Folk, they are "a good thing." Provided they stay that way, and do not knock on his door, they are to be approved of.

Yet the weight that the service is called upon to bear increases year by year. In a 10-year period, the number of children deserted by their mother has shown an increase of over 100 per cent. This was the number taken into care. At the same time, the number taken into care has increased by 166 per cent. All this is a fraction of the work of the child care officer. Present opinion holds that the best available place for a child is with its parents. The child care officer comes into contact on a regular basis, with many such children—more probably than are in homes or with foster parents.

More particularly he is in touch with the parents themselves—as part of a family service team. You do not have to tell him how lonely this world is. Misery and the inability to cope are part of the currency he deals in. As

such, his work is likely to embarrass those better off. A cause, or a charity can easily be supported—all it needs is a bank account and a pen. When it comes to the local authority social services, not many of us want to know. Then there is the problem of the local authorities themselves.

Some weeks ago, this column ran a straightforward account of the work of an inner London borough in relation to its social services. It was mentioned in passing that the poor did not really want to be poor, and that the incapable would prefer to be able to cope. The response from an officer in the same authorities

ROGER BEARD on the work of child care officers

housing department was as sad as it was predictable. Why should the ratepayers have £35 millions of their money used as a soft touch for anybody who cared to deposit himself at a main-line railway station? he asked.

I doubt that he is alone in his attitude, either within the various local authority departments, or in the country at large. Though it is said that he holds this view in one of the more progressive authorities in England, the question is valid. If the answer is that they shouldn't, then the whole role of the social services is called into question and that of the child care officer in particular. Whatever denials you might get, any prospective entrant into the child care service should realise that he might well be in conflict with others in his own local authority—as well as trying to beat the system.

What sort of person is it who takes up work that brings him into contact with the worst aspects of our society, into conflict with his own local authority work mates?

Child care officers can train in a number of ways. For graduates in social sciences, there are one-year

courses in applied social studies. There are four-year honours degree courses which include professional training in child care. There is also a three-year course for people with a minimum of two A-levels.

What distinguishes child care and allied welfare work, though, are the two-year courses for mature students over 23 who do not have any particularly relevant qualifications, and who are certainly not university graduates. These college courses are one of the few ways left where men and women can change their jobs for one of at least more social use, and probably more status, without having to show a big academic pedigree.

Indeed, many of the present child care officers are ex-nurses, disillusioned office workers, and reformed policemen. These come up through the late-entrant channel and are often among the best in the business. In a way, this should act as an indicator to the younger entrants—be they university graduates or no.

For there is something about any job that allows you to be your own master or mistress. Some similar work, particularly in the police or in nursing, does not. There is a hierarchy to acknowledge and then there are rules to live by. At any one point you are caught up in the system. The only way out is out.

Finally, back to the middle classes. You can sit in your house, recovering from your latest attack of Spockitis and polishing your car, without a worry in the world. Your husband will look after the mortgage, ACE will look after your school advice, "Which?" will choose everything from your condoms to your carpets, and Oxfam will provide your Christmas cards. If it gets chilly, turn up the central heating.

Outside, though, there is a different world. It's full of casualties, and also full of people. Your "welfare" worker is among the few people of your own class that even know it's there. Yet they get paid not that much more than what your husband would pay his secretary, and for longer hours. When next you're in Aberdeen on a flag day, or working out the latest batch of bankers' orders, think about it.

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICES DEPT.

FAMILY REHABILITATION UNIT

The following appointments are to staff a new project designed to offer intensive help to families with social handicaps which lead to accommodation difficulties. The scheme will accommodate between 8 and 10 families and is an integral part of a local authority housing development near Leicester.

WARDEN

—GRADE A.P.4
£1,932 p.a.-£2,199 p.a.

The person appointed will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the project and will be able to participate in the detailed policy formulation work. Within these limits, the Warden will be responsible for the management of the scheme. Because of the community based nature of the unit the Warden will be expected to undertake certain public relations tasks. Three-bedroomed house provided at nominal rent.

SOCIAL WORKER

—SPECIAL SCALE
(£1,395-£2,055)

This post is for a Social Worker with special interest in intensive family casework. It would also be an asset if the person appointed has experience or training in group work. Unfurnished flat available at nominal rent.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Social Services, County Hall, Leicester, LE1 3RL. To whom applications should be made by 20th September, 1971.

CITY OF LEICESTER Social Services Department

(1) SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER

Qualified and experienced Social Worker with proven leadership ability required to lead a team of social workers within one area of the city. This is an opportunity for a man or woman with a professional background and experience to play a part in helping develop a social network service in an attractive Midlands city. Under the Area Social Worker Officer there is a Senior Social Worker post leading a team of Social Workers leading old-fashioned teams.

(2) SOCIAL WORKERS

Qualified and experienced Social Workers required to join this newly integrated Generalist team. The work of the Department is organised in five generalist units each under the direction of an Area Social Worker. Within these units Social Workers work together in small teams led by a Senior Social Worker. The teams are organised on a multi-disciplinary basis of mental, medical, social workers, etc. and working towards a generic social work approach. Other workers of the team include social workers, nurses, occupational therapists, health visitors, welfare officers and teachers. Informal interviews with Area Officers can be arranged before the formal interview.

Commensurate salary according to experience within salary scale £1,395-£2,055 p.a. N.J.C. conditions.

Candidates for both posts may be offered interview recommendation at an interview. Interviewing process up to £100, temporary lodging allowance or discretionary allowance up to £50 in appropriate cases. Car allowance and assisted car purchase scheme.

Write (stating post interested in) for further particulars and application forms to: Director of Social Services, Personnel House, Victoria Street, Leicester LE1 5BP. (Tel. 6).

DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL Social Services Department

PRINCIPAL SOCIAL WORKER — RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

SALARY: PO1(1) £2,766-£3,180

Are you stimulated by challenging opportunity to work closely with the Assistant Director for Residential Services to enable residential workers to participate fully in treatment plans for individuals needing care and support; and to plan the future development programme for homes and centres? If so, request further particulars and application forms, returnable by 21st September, from the Clerk, County Hall, Dorchester. Candidates should possess a professional fieldwork qualification and/or a certificate in residential child care/residential social work. Experience of work in residential establishments essential.

DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Social Workers

Preference will be given to candidates possessing the Home Office Letter of Recognition in Child Care as four of these posts are recently created to assist in implementing the Children and Young Persons Act 1969, but there are vacancies for those with mental health and welfare experience and/or training. All social workers will be members of inter-disciplinary teams and will eventually undertake a generic case load. National Salary Scale £1,395-£2,055 with bar at £1,758 if unqualified.

Commencing salary within the scale according to qualifications and experience. Minimum salary of £1,653 for qualified applicants.

Application forms returnable by 23rd September, 1971, and further details from the Clerk, County Hall, Dorchester.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

TRAINING OFFICER

S.O. Grade 1—£2,283 to £2,766.

A Training Officer is needed to form part of the Research and Training Section of this progressive Department.

The successful applicant will be expected to take a full part in developing effective in-service programme for the whole Department at both planning and teaching levels.

Applicants must be professionally qualified social workers with experience of teaching, student supervision and/or staff development. Applications to be submitted by 23rd September, 1971.

Application forms and further information for the above post are available from the Establishment Section, County Hall, Newport, Mon., NP23 5XJ, and should be returned by the date shown on the same address.

WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL Social Services Department

Professionally qualified

SOCIAL WORKERS

required at Shoreham and Worthing to work within inter-disciplinary teams. Active and progressive department; casework consultation and supervision available. Current driving licence essential. Car allowance payable assisted purchase scheme; assistance with removal and other expenses; mortgage scheme. Informal interviews can be arranged and expenses met. Salary scale £1,653-£2,055 (scale under review according to qualifications and experience).

Application forms and further details from Director of Social Services, Wren House, County Hall, Chichester.

Buckingham County Council Social Services Department

Applications are invited from PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS for the following posts:-

1) Team Leader (A.P.5)

A vacancy in High Wycombe for a Team Leader (i.e. experienced and professionally qualified social worker) who will have responsibility for management of a group of four to six social workers within the area and responsible to the area officer. Must have experience in supervision of staff and in local authority social services, preferably in Mental Health and Welfare Services and in supervision of staff and students. High Wycombe area includes Amersham and the Chalfonts and has a population of 240,000 approximately.

2) Social Workers/Senior Social Workers

(New Social Workers scale £1,395 to £2,055.)

Salary according to qualifications and experience but newly qualified staff have starting point at £1,653.

Vacancies in area teams centred on Slough and Aylesbury. Senior Social Workers will be expected to carry mixed caseloads in a family and community orientated service and to deputise for team leaders on occasions as requested. Opportunities for widening interests in social work, as well as following special interests, will be provided through the department's training and staff development programme. The department is much used for student placements by neighbouring and local professional courses and suitable senior social workers will be asked to join in work with students and trainees. Usual travelling and subsistence allowances will be paid. Removal expenses up to £150 and housing allowance of £5 per week pending removal may be payable in appropriate cases.

(For field staff ability to drive a car is essential.) Further particulars and application forms from: Miss P. Clowes, Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Stockley, Aylesbury. Closing date 20th September, 1971.

Buckinghamshire Social Services

Bolton and District Hospital Management Committee

Qualified SOCIAL WORKER

required immediately in the Medical Social Work Department at Bolton District General Hospital, which is a busy acute hospital, 250 beds, together with duties at several hospitals within the catchment area of 13 hospitals. Recently qualified and experienced candidates invited. A part-time appointment may also be considered. White Council salary and conditions of service. For further information contact the Principal Social Worker (Tel: 0204 22444) who will be glad to give further information. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and the names of two referees, to: Group Secretary, Bolton and District Hospital Management Committee, King Edward VII House, The Royal Infirmary, Bolton BL1 4QS.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

The COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION is seeking Development Officer, based at the Commission's headquaters in London but expected to travel widely as the link between the Community Relations Commission and local community relations councils.

The post calls for energy and initiative and willingness to for longer than normal office hours. The Officer appointed be responsible for promoting, co-ordinating and advising the work of community relations councils.

Maturity, judgment and personal interest in the development of good community relations essential. Knowledge of government, government departments and voluntary organisations an advantage. University diploma, degree or comparable qualifications highly desirable. Candidates over 30 years of preferred. Salary range £2,157 rising by five annual increments to £2,567 (scale at present under review).

Please send large self-addressed envelope marked "DO" for further particulars and application forms, to Office Manager, Community Relations Commission, 10-12 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

Closing date for receipt of application forms 30th September, 1971.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER Social Services Department

Area Home Help Organiser

(Knightsbridge, Pimlico and South Westminster)

Applicants must have a good knowledge of the Home service and should possess organising ability and skill in control. Salary within scale £1,797 to £2,076, commensurate with qualifications and experience.

To obtain application form please phone, write or call Establishment Office (Ref. 55 101), Westminster City Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6QW. Tel.: 01-828 6. Ext. 789 or 790, closing date 17th September, 1971.

A. G. Dawtry, Town Clerk.

CAN YOU HELP?

PERIPATETIC CHILD CARE OFFICER (£1,266-£1,797) required to give day-to-day help in a family's own home during mother's temporary absence (in hospital, etc.) avoid children being taken into children's home. Most sympathetic and capable woman, aged 30 years plus with children in any other capacity (preference given to holder of Home Office Certificate).

5 weeks annual leave plus 2 days a week which may be taken during absence. Closing date 23rd September. Postcard for application form to Town Clerk, Lo Borough of Camden, Town Hall, Euston Road, NW1. Tel.: 01-278 4444, ext. 213.

HORNER



The Thoughts of Citizen



دكان النحل

FOOTBALL

Palace men are strongly criticised

By ALBERT BARRHAM

Players from Crystal Palace, bottom of the first division, were criticised yesterday by Bert Head, their manager, for lacking interest in fighting for the club. Head's attack came two days after the fifth defeat in a season, against Leeds, which put Palace at the foot of the Division Three points from seven below.

Threat to England's build up

The spark is missing from a first team players who are winning the ball in the said Head. "I think we lost nine out of 13 goals through lack of discipline in the themselves to fight well, rather than to bleed new players into the side, but there is a lack of interest in the club among some of the players. I think we have earned their chance."

Prestige matches concerning the Football League and even the second round of the League Cup competition could indirectly have an effect on England's chances of reaching the quarter-finals of the European Championships. They certainly affect any preparations.

In the seven weeks beginning a month from now England's squad will be settled, for in that time they meet Switzerland, the group leaders, in Basel and at Wembley, and go to Athens for the return match against Greece.

Between the end of the season when the home international service is played, Sir Alf has one chance to get a squad together for some sort of preparation in the middle of the summer.

The weather broke at the United States open championships this afternoon. Soon after play began, heavy rain cascaded on to Forest Hills. This was followed by steaming heat, which turned the courts into sticky swamps. The ball played strange tricks, rearing or shooting through.

It was the day for solidly-built players to move easily, but in the heavyweight contest of the day, Roger Taylor, the last British competitor in the men's singles, beat Colin Dibley, Australia's leading Davis Cup player in these days of famine, by 6-3, 6-1, 6-1 to reach the last 16 of the men's singles.

This was a servers' match. Dibley's heavy service had carried him through to the quarter final at Wimbledon, and he beat Dennis Ralston on the way before falling to John Newcombe. Here he defeated Jim Connors, one of the most promising of the young Americans, to come through to his last match against Taylor.

The line-up in the top half of the last 16 of the men's singles was settled yesterday as: Don Kodes, Newcombe, Borg, versus Bob Lutz; Bob Carmichael, who put out life Nasse, versus Frank Froehling, the surprise of a long match against the promising Roscoe Tanner; Arthur Ashe versus John Alexander, which offers the prospect of a good deal of heavy service; and Jim Osborne, who beat Cliff Richey, against Manuel Orantes, who dismissed Fanchio Gonzalez in four sets.

Ashe, who was placed third, is the only seed remaining in this half and only three of the eight players, Ashe, Carmichael, and Alexander, are professionals. The Americans have a chance of filling all four quarter final places here.

In the women's singles the official predictions have been that only three of the eight, who beat Julie Heldman, a 7-6, 6-4, and now plays Rosemary Casals, is the only unseeded player in this lower half. She has played Miss Casals on three previous occasions, but has never beaten her.

The other contest assures the Australians a place in the semifinals. Judy Dalton, who beat Valli Chantreaux, 6-2, 6-3, now meets Kerry Melville, who defeated the British champion, Evie Armstrong, of Scotland, on points in Melbourne.

The 28-year-old Scot started favourite because she is reputed to be a knock-out specialist. But he was never able to floor the rugged New Zealander, who maintained his record of never having been knocked down in his career of 43 professional fights.



LAWN TENNIS

Taylor makes the last 16

From DAVID GRAY: Forest Hills, September 5

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The 28-year-old Scot started favourite because she is reputed to be a knock-out specialist. But he was never able to floor the rugged New Zealander, who maintained his record of never having been knocked down in his career of 43 professional fights.

She would, of course, enjoy the perks of every Olympic competition, she would be fully kitted out from blazer, riding kit etc, and she would receive two dollars a day pocket money.

Her event takes place at Riem, which is 10km from the Olympic centre. The exact course is not disclosed until 48 hours before the start of the event. Only a few of the competitors know what it is, but it is, ironically, one of those happens to be her father, who is the president of the International Equestrian Federation and who has already been to Munich to walk the course.

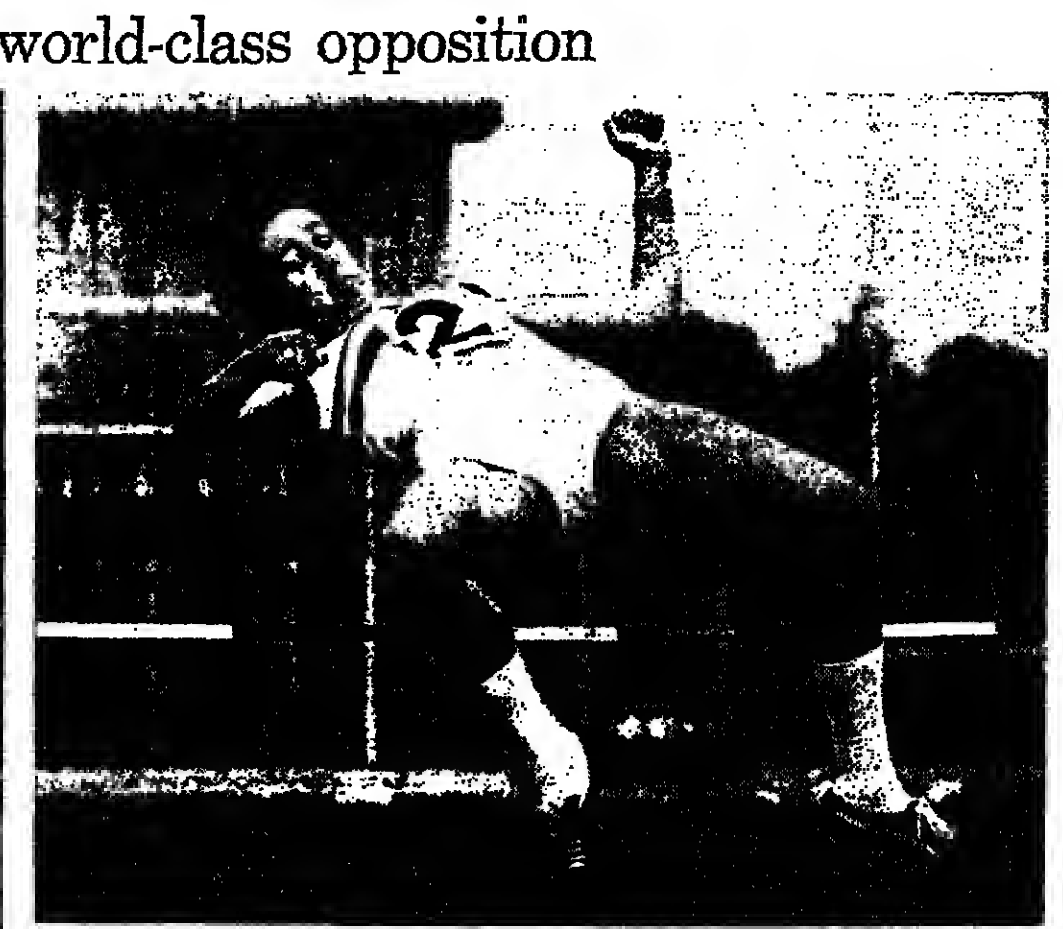
All kinds of people may be affected by the Princess's selection, among them British journalists. At the moment 70 places have been allocated and these will be carefully accredited. But the pressures from the women writers and feature writers may push one or two sporting faces out of the Olympic arena.

This is not the first time that the Princess has reached the Olympic arena. She was a member of the British Royal Family, unless of course her cousin, Prince Michael of Kent, is chosen for the four-man bob team in the Winter Olympics at Sapporo in Japan next February.

Princess Anne would not be required to take a sex test. Equestrianism is the only one of the 22 Olympic sports where men and women compete together so that a sex test is unnecessary. But after she has ridden she may, by lottery, be required to take a dope test.

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At Crystal Palace, Mike Bull (left) hopes to be fit to face the world pole vault record holder, Chris Papanicolaou, and Barbara Inkpen meets the Commonwealth champion, Debbie Brill (Canada). Pictures George Herringshaw

Great 5000 metres at Crystal Palace

From JOHN RODDA: Munich, September 6

David Hemery has spent the weekend here gathering more names for the International Athletics Club meeting sponsored by "Coca-Cola" at Crystal Palace on Friday. While the experience of negotiating with the international athletics circus may have been a distressing one he must be satisfied that he now has competitors from 20 countries.

The main events are the 5,000 metres in which Kipchoge Keino competes and the 3,000 metres steeplechase in which David Bedford intends to break the British record.

In the 5,000 metres Keino, who shows such remarkable form in the 1,500 metre here, will be faced by Emile Puitmans, of Belgium, who is the new holder of the world record for two miles and the European record for 3,000 metres. Also in the field is Alvarez Salgado, of Spain, who best Putmans over 10,000 metres, and Ian Stewart, who had his first international run at the distance here this weekend.

The other British contenders include Mike Baxter and two or three obvious hares while another overseas competitor is Jean Wadoux, of France, with Putmans and Wadoux in the field.

Bedford's field is almost entirely a domestic one and would be easy for him but for that extraordinary Kenyan, Ben Jipcho. When I told Jipcho that Bedford was running he said, "Now I know I will bring down my personal best time."

That means he intends to go on his running this weekend, clearly capable of that.

In a tightly packed programme the IAC has included the Len Hutton Mile in which the European 1,500 metres champion Francesco Ares, of Italy, is the main overseas contender while in the Lillian Board Memorial 800 metres, two of the British girls' greatest rivals, Colette Besson, of France, and Vera Nikolic, of Yugoslavia, who broke the world record at Crystal Palace in one of her races against Miss Board, are coming over. Fast Love, the European silver medal winner, together with Sheila Carey, Rosemary Stirling, and Joan Allison, who all ran with distinction in Munich, must face a very stern challenge here.

There is also a men's 1,000 metres in which Thomas Saisi, of Kenya, should go close to the British all-comers record; a long jump for juniors, and a 400 metres race for girls between the ages of 17 and 19. In the high jump Barbara Inkpen faces Debbie Brill, of Canada, the Commonwealth champion, while in the pole vault the world record holder Chris Papanicolaou, of Greece, is due to appear.

There is too an extraordinary innovation. What some people regard as the curse of sport, the television slow-motion replay, will be available on a large screen for those actually sitting and watching in the stadium. It will also show close-ups of the runners as they circle the track. I wonder whether a diligent referee might not consider it unfair assistance a runner's looking up at a picture of events and thus seeing what is going on behind him when leading a race.

After Bassett had failed with a 25-yard penalty, the Italians were given a similar opportunity but Pacifici, their right wing, was only just wide with a prize-winning attempt from 35 yards. Maestri took the lead after 13 minutes with a try. David and I increased their lead ten minutes later when Adrian Thomas crossed for a try, converted by Bassett who failed to add a second try by Stuart Davies just before the interval.

The second half started off with an unpleasant incident after Monty was penalised for taking a wild kick into a ruck. He was admonished with a slap on the face by his captain, Marco Marchetti, and received a warning from somebody in the crowd. The referee, Sam Williams of Newport, stopped the game and announced that he could see no police intervention if there was further stone throwing—perhaps.

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FOOTBALL

Yesterday's results

Football League Division One: Arsenal 2-0 Manchester City, Liverpool 2-0 Tottenham, Manchester United 2-0 Newcastle, Chelsea 2-0 Everton, West Ham 2-0 Fulham, Aston Villa 2-0 Birmingham, Nottingham Forest 2-0 Derby, Sheffield Wednesday 2-0 Sheffield United, Leeds 2-0 Bradford, Ipswich 2-0 Norwich, Luton 2-0 Peterborough, Millwall 2-0 Charlton, Rotherham 2-0 Barnsley, Shrewsbury 2-0 Walsley, Swindon 2-0 Exeter, Wrexham 2-0 Colchester, Yeovil 2-0 Torquay.

Football League Division Two: Blackburn 2-0 Bury, Bradford City 2-0 Halifax, Burnley 2-0 Gillingham, Carlisle 2-0 Hartlepool, Colchester 2-0 Dagenham, Exeter 2-0 Grimsby, Gillingham 2-0 Leyton Orient, Grimsby 2-0 Notts County, Hartlepool 2-0 Southend, Huddersfield 2-0 Lincoln, Lincoln 2-0 Macclesfield, Leyton Orient 2-0 Northampton, Macclesfield 2-0 Peterborough, Northampton 2-0 Rochdale, Peterborough 2-0 Shrewsbury, Rochdale 2-0 Southend, Shrewsbury 2-0 Torquay, Southend 2-0 Walsley, Torquay 2-0 Walsley, Walsley 2-0 Walsley.

Football League Division Three: Accrington 2-0 Bolton, Barnsley 2-0 Bury, Bolton 2-0 Burnley, Burnley 2-0 Carlisle, Carlisle 2-0 Colchester, Colchester 2-0 Dagenham, Dagenham 2-0 Exeter, Exeter 2-0 Grimsby, Grimsby 2-0 Hartlepool, Hartlepool 2-0 Huddersfield, Huddersfield 2-0 Lincoln, Lincoln 2-0 Macclesfield, Macclesfield 2-0 Leyton Orient, Leyton Orient 2-0 Northampton, Northampton 2-0 Peterborough, Peterborough 2-0 Rochdale, Rochdale 2-0 Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury 2-0 Southend, Southend 2-0 Torquay, Torquay 2-0 Walsley, Walsley 2-0 Walsley.

Football League Division Four: Accrington 2-0 Bolton, Barnsley 2-0 Bury, Bolton 2-0 Burnley, Burnley 2-0 Carlisle, Carlisle 2-0 Colchester, Colchester 2-0 Dagenham, Dagenham 2-0 Exeter, Exeter 2-0 Grimsby, Grimsby 2-0 Hartlepool, Hartlepool 2-0 Huddersfield, Huddersfield 2-0 Lincoln, Lincoln 2-0 Macclesfield, Macclesfield 2-0 Leyton Orient, Leyton Orient 2-0 Northampton, Northampton 2-0 Peterborough, Peterborough 2-0 Rochdale, Rochdale 2-0 Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury 2-0 Southend, Southend 2-0 Torquay, Torquay 2-0 Walsley, Walsley 2-0 Walsley.

Football League Division Five: Accrington 2-0 Bolton, Barnsley 2-0 Bury, Bolton 2-0 Burnley, Burnley 2-0 Carlisle, Carlisle 2-0 Colchester, Colchester 2-0 Dagenham, Dagenham 2-0 Exeter, Exeter 2-0 Grimsby, Grimsby 2-0 Hartlepool, Hartlepool 2-0 Huddersfield, Huddersfield 2-0 Lincoln, Lincoln 2-0 Macclesfield, Macclesfield 2-0 Leyton Orient, Leyton Orient 2-0 Northampton, Northampton 2-0 Peterborough, Peterborough 2-0 Rochdale, Rochdale 2-0 Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury 2-0 Southend, Southend 2-0 Torquay, Torquay 2-0 Walsley, Walsley 2-0 Walsley.

Football League Division Six: Accrington 2-0 Bolton, Barnsley 2-0 Bury, Bolton 2-0 Burnley, Burnley 2-0 Carlisle, Carlisle 2-0 Colchester, Colchester 2-0 Dagenham, Dagenham 2-0 Exeter, Exeter 2-0 Grimsby, Grimsby 2-0 Hartlepool, Hartlepool 2-0 Huddersfield, Huddersfield 2-0 Lincoln, Lincoln 2-0 Macclesfield, Macclesfield 2-0 Leyton Orient, Leyton Orient 2-0 Northampton, Northampton 2-0 Peterborough, Peterborough 2-0 Rochdale, Rochdale 2-0 Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury 2-0 Southend, Southend 2-0 Torquay, Torquay 2-0 Walsley, Walsley 2-0 Walsley.

Football League Division Seven: Accrington 2-0 Bolton, Barnsley 2-0 Bury, Bolton 2-0 Burnley, Burnley 2-0 Carlisle, Carlisle 2-0 Colchester, Colchester 2-0 Dagenham, Dagenham 2-0 Exeter, Exeter 2-0 Grimsby, Grimsby 2-0 Hartlepool, Hartlepool 2-0 Huddersfield, Huddersfield 2-0 Lincoln, Lincoln 2-0 Macclesfield, Macclesfield 2-0 Leyton Orient, Leyton Orient 2-0 Northampton, Northampton 2-0 Peterborough, Peterborough 2-0 Rochdale, Rochdale 2-0 Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury 2-0 Southend, Southend 2-0 Torquay, Torquay 2-0 Walsley, Walsley 2-0 Walsley.

Football League Division Eight: Accrington 2-0 Bolton, Barnsley 2-0 Bury, Bolton 2-0 Burnley, Burnley 2-0 Carlisle, Carlisle 2-0 Colchester, Colchester 2-0 Dagenham, Dagenham 2-0 Exeter, Exeter 2-0 Grimsby, Grimsby 2-0 Hartlepool, Hartlepool 2-0 Huddersfield, Huddersfield 2-0 Lincoln, Lincoln 2-0 Macclesfield, Macclesfield 2-0 Leyton Orient, Leyton Orient 2-0 Northampton, Northampton 2-0 Peterborough, Peterborough 2-0 Rochdale, Rochdale 2-0 Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury 2-0 Southend, Southend 2-0 Torquay, Torquay 2-0 Walsley, Walsley 2-0 Walsley.

Football League Division Nine: Accrington 2-0 Bolton, Barnsley 2-0 Bury, Bolton 2-0 Burnley, Burnley 2-0 Carlisle, Carlisle 2-0 Colchester, Colchester 2-0 Dagenham, Dagenham 2-0 Exeter, Exeter 2-0 Grimsby, Grimsby 2-0 Hartlepool, Hartlepool 2-0 Huddersfield, Huddersfield 2-0 Lincoln, Lincoln 2-0 Macclesfield, Macclesfield 2-0 Leyton Orient, Leyton Orient 2-0 Northampton, Northampton 2-0 Peterborough, Peterborough 2-0 Rochdale, Rochdale 2-0 Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury 2-0 Southend, Southend 2-0 Torquay, Torquay 2-0 Walsley, Walsley 2-0 Walsley.

Football League Division Ten: Accrington 2-0 Bolton, Barnsley 2-0 Bury, Bolton 2-0 Burnley, Burnley 2-0 Carlisle, Carlisle 2-0 Colchester, Colchester 2-0 Dagenham, Dagenham 2-0 Exeter, Exeter 2-0 Grimsby, Grimsby 2-0 Hartlepool, Hartlepool 2-0 Huddersfield, Huddersfield 2-0 Lincoln, Lincoln 2-0 Macclesfield, Macclesfield 2-0 Leyton Orient, Leyton Orient 2-0 Northampton, Northampton 2-0 Peterborough, Peterborough 2-0 Rochdale, Rochdale 2-0 Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury 2-0 Southend, Southend 2-0 Torquay, Torquay 2-0 Walsley, Walsley 2-0 Walsley.

Football League Division Eleven: Accrington 2-0 Bolton, Barnsley 2-0 Bury, Bolton 2-0 Burnley, Burnley 2-0 Carlisle, Carlisle 2-0 Colchester, Colchester 2-0 Dagenham, Dagenham 2-0 Exeter, Exeter 2-0 Grimsby, Grimsby 2-0 Hartlepool, Hartlepool 2-0 Huddersfield, Huddersfield 2-0 Lincoln, Lincoln 2-0 Macclesfield, Macclesfield 2-0 Leyton Orient, Leyton Orient 2-0 Northampton, Northampton 2-0 Peterborough, Peterborough 2-0 Rochdale, Rochdale 2-0 Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury 2-0 Southend, Southend 2-0 Torquay, Torquay 2-0 Walsley, Walsley 2-0 Walsley.

Football League Division Twelve: Accrington 2-0 Bolton, Barnsley 2-0 Bury, Bolton 2-0 Burnley, Burnley 2-0 Carlisle, Carlisle 2-0 Colchester, Colchester 2-0 Dagenham, Dagenham 2-0 Exeter, Exeter 2-0 Grimsby, Grimsby 2-0 Hartlepool, Hartlepool 2-0 Huddersfield, Huddersfield 2-0 Lincoln, Lincoln 2-0 Macclesfield, Macclesfield 2-0 Leyton Orient, Leyton Orient 2-0 Northampton, Northampton 2-0 Peterborough, Peterborough 2-0 Rochdale, Rochdale 2-0 Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury 2-0 Southend, Southend 2-0 Torquay, Torquay 2-0 Walsley, Walsley 2-0 Walsley.

Football League Division Thirteen: Accrington 2-0 Bolton, Barnsley 2-0 Bury, Bolton 2-0 Burnley, Burnley 2-0 Carlisle, Carlisle 2-0 Colchester, Colchester 2-0 Dagenham, Dagenham 2-0 Exeter, Exeter 2-0 Grimsby, Grimsby 2-0 Hartlepool, Hartlepool 2-0 Huddersfield, Huddersfield 2-0 Lincoln, Lincoln 2-0 Macclesfield, Macclesfield 2-0 Leyton Orient, Leyton Orient 2-0 Northampton, Northampton 2-0 Peterborough, Peterborough 2-0 Rochdale, Rochdale 2-0 Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury 2-0 Southend, Southend 2-0 Torquay, Torquay 2-0 Walsley, Walsley 2-0 Walsley.

Football League Division Fourteen: Accrington 2-0 Bolton, Barnsley 2-0 Bury, Bolton 2-0 Burnley, Burnley 2-0 Carlisle, Carlisle 2-0 Colchester, Colchester 2-0 Dagenham, Dagenham 2-0 Exeter, Exeter 2-0 Grimsby, Grimsby 2-0 Hartlepool, Hartlepool 2-0 Huddersfield, Huddersfield 2-0 Lincoln, Lincoln 2-0 Macclesfield, Macclesfield 2-0 Leyton Orient, Leyton Orient 2-0 Northampton, Northampton 2-0 Peterborough, Peterborough 2-0 Rochdale, Rochdale 2-0 Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury 2-0 Southend, Southend 2-0 Torquay, Torquay 2-0 Walsley, Walsley 2-0 Walsley.

FOOTBALL

How Munich would receive Princess Anne

With 355 days to go to the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games here, the Organisation, which has been going on since April 1968, to prepare for 12,000 sportsmen and women to compete over the period of fortnight, tends to appear a little numb now to any new problem.

But now there is great excitement following the news from Burglary that Princess Anne won the European Championship in the equestrian three-day event to become a strong contender for the British Olympic team 12 months hence.

One member of the organising committee, Hans Klein, told me: "We are delighted to hear of the Princess's success. If she comes next year as a member of the British team she will be treated as a member of that team. But if she comes as a visitor, then she will be accorded the treatment due to a member of your Royal Family."

This was predictably echoed by Sandy Duncan, secretary of the British Olympic Association, who happens to be here for a round of meetings. Ironically, he heard of Princess Anne's victory on his way to dine with the British Consul and they discussed, not for the first time, a few contingency plans for next year.

The British Olympic Association, which sometimes acts like

a last outpost of colonialism, know their Royal Ps and Qs—the Queen is their patron, the Queen Mother one of her godsons and Prince Philip's treasurer, is the president, and the Marquis of Exeter, a former Olympic champion, is a member of the International Olympic Committee.

When Princess Anne made a similar trip to the Petrolia, she said that she was aiming to get into the Olympic team and that if she succeeded she would expect to be treated as a member of the team. She was under the disciplines exactly as other members of the team.

She would probably live in one of the flats in the women's quarters, having a room on her own or sharing one as she wished, but any detective that was required would, under the strict Olympic rules, have to be female. The only males allowed inside the fence of the women's quarters are members of the medical profession.

But would one detective be sufficient defence against 4,000 pressmen who will be housed in flats barely 400 metres away?

Princess Anne would not be required to take a sex test. Equestrianism is the only one of the 22 Olympic sports where men and women compete together so that a sex test is unnecessary. But after she has ridden she may, by lottery, be required to take a dope test.

FOOTBALL

For Queen and country

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GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,031

JANUS

BAC faces lightning strikes

British Aircraft Corporation workers are to call lightning strikes and demonstrations in protest at plans to make 460 of them redundant. They also decided at a meeting yesterday, attended by 3,000, to continue their ban on overtime.

They want the management to negotiate over the redundancies, at Filton and Fairford, Gloucestershire, announced last Tuesday. Mr. Lew Gray, chairman of the Filton Unions Redundancy Committee, which the management refuses to recognise, told the meeting: "We do not accept that there is a redundancy situation because we have not been consulted."

Mr. Gray claimed that the management had caused fury throughout the country by the redundancy of 50,000 car workers could be bit included family men with 30 years' service and trainees just out of their apprenticeship.

He said the Concorde workers at Fairford were supporting the moves being taken by Filton. Of Concorde, he said: "We are 100 per cent behind that project. We do not want to do any damage to it. The responsibility for what is happening rests with the management."

Asked when the lightning strikes might happen, Mr. Gray said: "Montgomery would not have told you during the war when he was likely to launch an attack; neither will we."

Mr. Jack Jeffries, BAC's deputy chief executive at Filton, said yesterday that the company hoped to find jobs for at least 200 of the workers declared redundant at Filton and Fairford.

TOOLROOM MEN: About 10,000 toolroom craftsmen in Coventry yesterday began a

BBC rejects 'Sesame Street'

THE AUTHORITARIAN aims and middle-class attitudes of the American educational TV programme "Sesame Street" are among the reasons the BBC is not to show it, the head of children's TV said yesterday.

Miss Monica Sims said she admired many parts of the programme, described as a junior "Laugh-In" with educational intentions—but educationalists had criticised the programme's essentially middle-class attitudes, its lack of reality, and its attempt to prepare children for school but not for middle life.

"I share some of these doubts and am particularly worried by the programme's authoritarian aims," she said.

"Right answers are demanded and praised, and a research report refers to the programme-makers' aim to change children's behaviour. This sounds like indoctrination, and a dangerous extension of the use of television."

London Weekend Television is to show 55-minute episodes of the programme every Saturday morning for an experimental period of 13 weeks beginning on September 25.

The programme was screened earlier this year by Harlech Television. It is an expensive, ground-breaking series aimed at preschool children.

Miss Sims, announcing the BBC's autumn and new year plans for children's TV, said: "We believe all age groups need special consideration, and have always taken very seriously the needs of preschool children."

"It was because we are concerned to provide programmes suited to this age range that we spent many hours considering and viewing 'Sesame Street'."

The programme provided attractive entertainment for adults and children from five upwards, but educationalists in the United States had questioned its value for the under fives.

Miss Sims said more time would be given to children's programmes on both BBC channels. BBC-1 programmes will start at 4.15 p.m. instead of 4.30. "Play School" will be repeated on Monday afternoons, giving the programme an unbroken week on BBC-1 as well as on BBC-2.

The ITA is still considering the suitability of "Sesame Street" as a new series. It said: "Our educational advisers regard the educational validity of 'Sesame Street' for British children as still an open question."

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Box girder bridges get extra load

By our own Reporter

Dubious box-girder road bridges often carry heavier loads now than before the Department of the Environment restricted traffic on them in the interests of safety, the department said yesterday.

The department has restricted traffic over a number of bridges to one lane of traffic. At rush hours, this can slow traffic to a crawl. The result is that many more vehicles are on the bridge at one time than would have been there had the traffic been flowing more quickly and with longer intervals between vehicles.

The department emphasised, however, that the purpose of the restriction was to insure against a situation in which a load on a given bridge was crowded nose-to-tail. The regulations prevented this from happening by making sure that only one lane could be crowded nose-to-tail. The department was not concerned about the heavier loading that had sometimes resulted from its restrictions.

Mr. Mitchell also told of an incident involving the three brothers in which Reginald Kray had put a gun under his chin and threatened to blow his head off. Mr. Mitchell, who had been remanded in custody before the case began, faced charges of being a conspiracy over bonds. But the prosecution offered no evidence against him.

A neighbour, Sarah St. Clair, aged 13, said: "I saw Mr. Mitchell come out to his car. He threw a bag into the back of it and suddenly ducked down. 'There was a bang, and he started running down the road. As he ran, he was looking back over his shoulder and as Mr. Mitchell ducked behind another car there was a second bang. Then Mr. Mitchell ran back into his home and the car raced away."

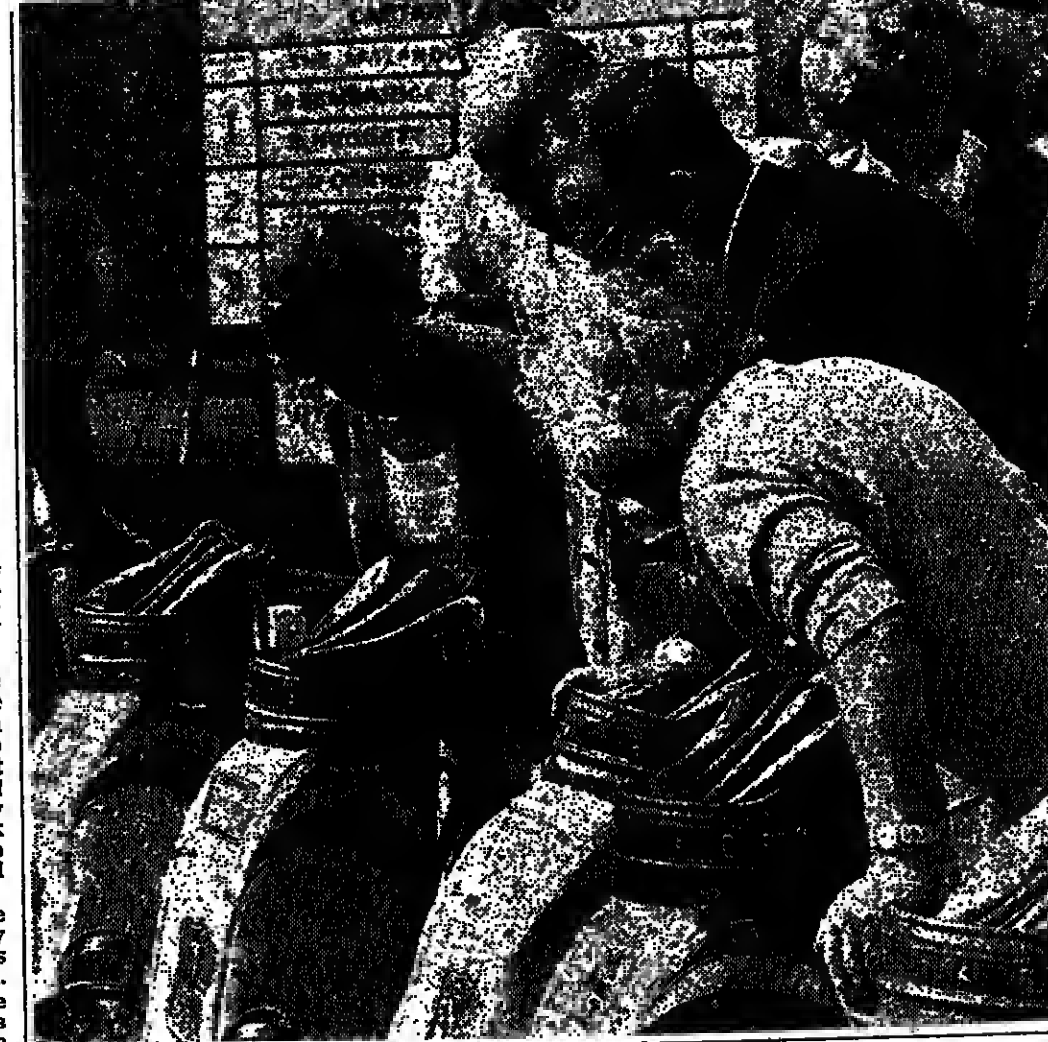
Mr. Mitchell's mother, a licensee in Chiswick, said yesterday that she had lived in fear since her son turned Queen's Evidence at the Kray trial. "I always knew they would try and get him for this. I have had no peace since his trial. This is what happens when you try and help the police," she said.

"They must have been watching him for some time because they seemed to know his movements. Usually, at this time, he takes his children, two girls aged 12 and 10, and a boy of four, to school. I can only thank God that their term does not start until tomorrow." She said her son had police protection until a few months ago.

STOP PRESS

Wife injured

Mrs Anna Chataway, aged 38, wife of the Minister of Posts, Mr. Christopher Chataway, has fractured her pelvis in a riding accident at her home, Lordington Mill, near Chichester. She is in St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.



From all angles Britain's Ryder Cup team v attraction at Tottenham, Hertfordshire, yesterday. The team is practising together before leaving for the match against the US at St Louis.

Kray case witness shot at

Police in South London were looking yesterday for a gunman who fired two shots at a man who was a prosecution witness in the Kray case.

The shots were aimed at Mr. Charles Edward Mitchell, aged 42, as he was leaving his home in Esherby Street, Fulham, at 9.15 a.m. to go to work in his car. He was not hurt.

Mr. Mitchell noticed a 1964 model blue Ford Cortina parked on the other side of the road. In it were two men—a driver and a man in the back seat who was aiming a shotgun at him. He ducked, and a shot whistled over his head, smashing a window in a neighbour's house. He ran away as the car fired at him. It too, missed.

Mr. Mitchell gave evidence against the Kray brothers at Bow Street, London, in July, 1968. He said he had been asked during an exercise period at Wandsworth Prison to get hold of £5,000 towards £10,000 needed to "take care" of two men.

Mr. Mitchell also told of an incident involving the three brothers in which Reginald Kray had put a gun under his chin and threatened to blow his head off. Mr. Mitchell, who had been remanded in custody before the case began, faced charges of being a conspiracy over bonds. But the prosecution offered no evidence against him.

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Company insures workers over 'injury threats'

By our own Reporter

Yesterday that these men had been sacked. "As far as we are concerned the strike is over," he said.

"We are recruiting new operatives to fill the jobs, and this recruitment is supported by the Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union."

"Some of the men who have returned to work have received threats, and some have had their car tyres let down. We took this insurance cover because we felt it was necessary to give the men protection while they are not on the site."

The policy gives £10,000 in the case of death and a pension of up to £50 a week for permanent or temporary disablement. About 50 of the unofficial strikers who picketed the sites

of the aluminium smelter, and power station at Lynemouth, near Blyth, yesterday, denied any connection with the threats.

A spokesman for Lloyds of London said: "This is an unusual policy. I have never heard of cover being arranged for this reason before."

The dispute is over the strikers' claim for hourly rates of £1 for electricians and £55 for labourers, almost double their present rate. The men claim special rates would bring them into line with other workers at Lynemouth.

The company has argued that it cannot pay these rates because the men are paid according to national rates agreed by union and management representatives of the joint industry board of the electrical construction industry.

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Hopes more a for UCU

By KEITH HARR

Union leaders are convinced that the Government is prepared to give a financial aid saving Upper Clyde shipbuilders.

This message came from Mr. McGarvey, president of the Shipbuilders' Association, at a meeting of the Committee of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions at Blackpool.

The meeting was called to discuss the present position of UCU and was the first TUC initiative which Mr. Davies, Secretary for the Industry.

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Chequers talks to go on

Continued from page one

The main parties in Britain do not favour proportional representation here, but the frustrated minority, the Liberals, are not divided against the rest of the country on religious grounds.

Mr. Wilson, who condemned the Heath Government on Sunday for appearing to side with the Unionists—"one faction," he called them—will not comment on the Lynch-Heath talks before tomorrow, when they should have ended. He will speak on the Irish situation at Welwyn tomorrow night.

Michael Lake writes: Irish observers showed considerable interest in the use of the words "businesslike, friendly and relaxed." Whatever interpretive ballistics they may create, they will be better than many expected.

Mr. Lynch came over to London with many feeling that Mr. Heath was going to try to put him in the dock. The brief description of yesterday's talks and the fact that they are continuing today is regarded by both sides as encouraging.

Mr. Lynch, when he arrived back at the Embassy last night, was clearly cheered by the talks although he was non-committal on any matter of substance. He said: "We know

our minds better. Mr. Heath knows my mind and I know his. We have not fallen out—I'm going back tomorrow."

Mr. Lynch said that the two long discussions he had with Mr. Heath had covered all the ground, virtually everything that was happening in Northern Ireland. "Of course, there is no question of agreement at this stage. We are just discussing things. We have not finished. We have agreed not to say anything about the substance."

Mr. Lynch said the two sides were trying to identify the problems and to get to their root. He said the first aim of the discussion was a study of the situation in depth, not to find immediate solutions.

He said the original "summit" set for October 21 and 22 was not postponed, and that he had accepted Mr. Heath's invitation now on the basis that the October meeting would take place.

Mr. Lynch consistently refused to say whether the talks offered any hope of a solution, or whether in fact they had made any progress or not. But he emphasised throughout his brief talks to reporters that the discussions had been very frank in a very good atmosphere, and that both men had understood each other. He could not say whether there would be a communiqué today, but added that they were not at this stage discussing any piece of paper.

Nevertheless, any document which the two men do approve today will be examined with great care by factions and extremists on all sides for signs of a conspiracy, betrayal, encouragement, or hope. Mr. Lynch said he expected to have a morning session today but he did not expect it to continue into the afternoon. He has been meeting planned with Mr. Harold Wilson before he flies back to Dublin.

Fighting broke out between police and demonstrators as Mr. Lynch arrived outside the Irish Embassy in Belgrave, London, last night. Demonstrators charged Mr. Lynch's car shouting "No sell-out, Jack, no sell-out." Policemen's helmets were knocked off when fighting began, and Mr. Lynch backed away inside the car before being escorted into the Embassy by police. Three men were later taken away.

Mr. Lynch's car, a green Rover 2000 in which Joseph Sewell is believed to have escaped from Blackpool after Superintendent Gerald Richardson had been shot dead, was taken to the resort yesterday.

The car, registration SLX 440F, was found in a garage room of Sewell's London share the day after the shooting. The spare wheel had been removed from the boot to make more room.

Mrs Barbara Adeline Palmer (33), charged with impeding Sewell's arrest, was refused bail and was further remanded until she appeared at Blackpool yesterday. The charge alleges she knew or believed Sewell had murdered Superintendent Richardson.

Sewell: car goes North

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Digs crisis for students

By our own Reporter

Leeds University Union has compiled a register of floors and spare couches to give 350 returning students somewhere to doss down in sleeping bags until they can find a flat or bedsitter.

The register and a transit camp in sports pavilions proposed by the university authorities for unplaced freshmen, the short-term measures to meet the acute shortage of student accommodation at Leeds. But the National Union of Students

wants a long-term plan to accommodate the ever-expanding student population nationally.

Mr. K. H. Hind, president of Leeds University Union and organiser of the NUS accommodation campaign for the area, said yesterday that local authorities should build tower blocks of economy flats to house the "young mobile population."

His estimate of this population in the Leeds area was 45,000, of whom 25,000 were students

in residence at the university, the polytechnic, and at colleges of education.

He said higher education brought his business and prestige to a city, and the Leeds should respond. In the Leeds alone, the 25,000 students in residence were spending perhaps £100 a year each on food, records, books, clothes and other goods—a total of about £2.5 millions.

Students are being urged to write to their MPs to complain of neglect of student housing.

Wife injured

Mrs Anna Chataway, aged 38, wife of the Minister of Posts, Mr. Christopher Chataway, has fractured her pelvis in a riding accident at her home, Lordington Mill, near Chichester. She is in St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

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THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

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